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5 More Arrested in Spain

Lawyers Are Among Detainees

By Henry Ginger

ADRID, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Spanish government gave further air with the arrest today of a stiffened Kennedy, the leader of a leftist opposition group, by breaking up a private gathering in a suburban villa after midnight and arresting 33 other persons, including lawyers and other professional persons with their names on the list.

The gathering was described as a "subversive political meeting" by the police, which had found "subversive elements" in the house. Friends of the arrested described the gathering as a housewarming.

About 150 lawyers went to the police headquarters in Puerta del Sol square this morning to protest the arrests. The police charged them and several of them were badly beaten. The arrested lawyers' associations' board of directors had been expelled from the bar association. The police now engaged in a strike against the government to force the release of the arrested lawyers.

The police charged them with "inciting to subversion" and "inciting to strike." The police also charged them with "inciting to strike" and "inciting to strike."

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IN THE AFTERMATH OF SHELLING—Moslem combatants enter the Lebanese town of Jieh following fierce fighting.

Rival Angola Units in Fierce Clash

UNITA, MPLA Claim Gains on Southern Front

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Two black liberation movements are engaged in fierce fighting on Angola's southern front and claim to have made inroads on each other's positions, pro-Western military sources said yesterday.

The sources said the Marxist-Leninist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) had launched a powerful assault on an important railroad town, Luso, in eastern Angola. Luso is on the Benguela line, a vital copper-export route for neighboring Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The sources said the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), supported by South African troops, had beaten off the attack.

Last week, UNITA officials said an armored column, including Soviet T-54 tanks and about 1,000 MPLA soldiers, supported by Cuban support units and Russian advisers, moved into the Luso area to strengthen the assault by the MPLA.

The Zaire news agency in Kinshasa broadcast a UNITA communiqué Friday claiming the pro-Western force captured Gubela, about 50 miles north of Luso, inflicting heavy losses on the MPLA.

Fighting in the Quibala area has raged for two weeks but, until now, neither side has claimed a victory. Quibala is a strategic town on the road leading north to the Cambambe Hydroelectric Dam, which supplies most of Luanda's power.

The battle situation in northern Angola was unclear, UNITA officials said. MPLA forces claim-

ed to have forced UNITA's ally, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), to retreat almost to the border with Zaire. The officials said it appeared the FNLA was still pulling back and had not effectively regrouped.

In the last two weeks, the MPLA claims to have captured all the FNLA's northern bases and to have stopped the reinforcement of the FNLA by men and equipment from Zaire.

The Zaire government warned the MPLA on Friday that it would declare war on the movement if the MPLA crossed the border again. Last week, the MPLA blew up frontier and railroad bridges at Dilolo in Zaire's Shaba Province, the Zaire government said.

Collapse Is Denied

KINSHASA, Zaire, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Held Roberto, president of the FNLA, angrily denied Friday a U.S. assessment that his movement was approaching the point of collapse.

There is no question of collapse, Mr. Roberto said at his headquarters compound here. "In any war there are highs and lows. Our struggle continues."

The U.S. assessment of the prospects of the FNLA, to which the United States has given aid, was communicated last week by the State Department to the council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The U.S. view is widely shared in official and diplomatic circles in Zaire.

Diplomats said that the rapid retreat northward of FNLA troops is viewed with concern by the government of Zaire.

If the Soviet-armed MPLA (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

'Doors to Peace Shut'

Premier Karami Quits As Beirut Truce Fails

BEIRUT, Jan. 18—Rashid Karami resigned tonight as Premier after the collapse of yet another cease-fire in Lebanon's civil war.

Mr. Karami said over the radio that he had decided to resign because every attempt he had made to end the fighting had ended in failure.

Only 24 hours earlier, he had announced the cease-fire—the 23d in 9 months—which collapsed almost immediately.

Fires burned in Beirut's port district where heavy explosions could be heard. Police informants said that in fighting throughout the country, at least 58 persons had been killed in the last 24 hours.

Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat told Arab ambassadors trying to arrange a truce that he could "no longer be responsible" for what the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies would do following an assault by their Christian rightist enemies on Karantina, the capital's slaughterhouse slum district east of the main port.

Shortly afterward, the ambassadors announced that they were calling off their peace mission.

Longspeaker trucks began touring Moslem neighborhoods, calling for a *shah* (holy war) against Christians in retaliation for the storming of Karantina.

Sacked and Burned

His voice faltering, Mr. Karami announced his resignation on nationwide television and radio within hours after Karantina was sacked and left burning.

"As God is my witness, I have tried repeatedly to save this country from ruin but the effort was in vain," Mr. Karami declared. "The doors to peace have been shut."

Therefore, I have contacted the President and notified him of my resignation. It is now up to him to save Lebanon," he said.

It was not immediately clear what would happen next but the 54-year-old Moslem Premier's resignation left the way open for a declaration of a state of emergency and the 18,000-man Lebanese Army's intervention in the strife to try to restore order.

President Suleiman Franjeh is among the militant Christian leaders who favor army intervention. Mr. Karami's "hasty" resignation to allow army intervention during his seven months as Premier. He said that the army would be either biased in favor of the Christians or split between its Christian and Moslem ranks.

Partition Possible

The resignation of the Premier threatened persistently almost since he took office early in July—raised the specter of a partition of Lebanon into separate Moslem and Christian communities.

Prompted by air force intervention in the fighting Friday and the rightist Christian militia's open flouting of the cease-fire which he had announced only last midnight, Mr. Karami's resignation prompted serious doubts about President Fran-

jeh's ability to form a new government.

Under Lebanon's unwritten and much contested Constitution, the premier has always been a Sunni Moslem. (Mr. Karami had held the post on eight previous occasions.) Seasoned political observers doubted whether any Sunni would agree now to serve as premier under Mr. Franjeh.

Nor did the observers believe that Mr. Franjeh would succeed in forming a military government run by a Sunni Moslem officer.

The President formed a pseudo-military government in May but it collapsed within 72 hours.

Military Split

The armed forces are themselves reported to be badly split—and the use of the air force Friday only exacerbated the divisions—that Mr. Franjeh could well be forced to resign.

His six-year term expires in September but only last week the government formally approved extending the four-year parliamentary term beyond its normal April 30 expiration date.

The extension was decided because of the obvious impossibility of holding parliamentary elections.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sale of Hawkeyes, F-15s Held Vital by Israelis

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The acquisition by Israel of four advanced radar surveillance aircraft from the United States—if approved by Congress—will augment Israeli air superiority over any combination of Arab air forces, according to U.S. and Israeli officials.

The Defense Department announced recently its intention to sell Israel four Grumman F-16 Hawkeye planes. These early-warning and command aircraft have been in service with the Navy since 1974. If Congress approves the deal, it will be the first sale abroad of these highly sophisticated aircraft.

The planes are expected to be used over the Sinai Desert to monitor the interim peace agreement with Egypt. In war they would direct the main air superiority force of 25 F-15 Eagles that Israel is buying from the United States.

\$182 Million

According to aerospace industry sources, the price for the four Hawkeyes will be approximately \$182 million.

Israel expects to receive its first F-15s in 1977 and the first of the F-16s the following year. While the two aircraft would represent an advanced air combat team, Israeli Air Force officials apparently see the Hawkeyes as a sentinel that would warn of Arab troop and armor concentrations before an attack could start.

The Hawkeyes, according to Israeli sources, are also able to detect missile launches and is of particular usefulness in early-warning systems against ground-to-ground missiles. It could probably also guide Israeli missiles and drones over and into enemy territory.

Hawkeyes are already in service on aircraft carriers of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean where naval officers say they have added a new dimension to the monitoring of Soviet ships at sea and aircraft ashore. According to an officer, the radar installations on a Hawkeye "can detect and track" several hundred targets.

Plane's Radar

At 30,000 feet, the aircraft's radar can reach out more than 200 miles to detect an airborne target as small as a few square yards. Its twin turbofans allow exceptionally short runway operations and long missions.

Grumman, the makers, contend that the F-16 can fly from unimproved runways and can function as an airborne command and control station.

According to a Navy source, the strategic influence of the advent of Hawkeyes in the Middle East cannot be exaggerated.

The Israeli Defense Ministry, Pentagon officials say, is pushing for earlier F-15 deliveries.

The Pentagon, they said, has offered Israel approximately 10 of the air-superiority fighters that have been used in the Air Force's test program and then reconditioned for operational use.

Israelis say that the F-15s are needed to balance the advanced Soviet fighters in Arab air forces. They estimate that there are 120 to 140 MIG-23s, the most advanced general-purpose fighter in the Soviet Air Force, with the Syrian, Egyptian, Iraqi and Libyan Air Forces. A number

of MIG-35 high-altitude interceptors also are stationed in the Arab world. Some of these fly over Israel regularly.

The Pentagon also has agreed to consider Defense Minister Shimon Peres's request that Israel be authorized to assemble F-16 fighter-bombers. These are smaller, and cheaper aircraft than the F-15s.

Arabs Differ On Resolution At UN Debate

By Bernard Gwertzman

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 18 (UPI)—Well placed diplomats say that sharp differences between Egypt and Syria have prevented the Arab bloc from agreeing so far on a resolution for submission to the Security Council for action during the current Middle East debate.

The rift, reflecting the long dispute between Cairo and Damascus, has caught the Palestine Liberation Organization and most Arab countries in the middle and has proved something of an embarrassment to them.

The Arab bloc had hoped that by Friday—the end of the first week of debate—a resolution would be ready for presentation.

According to Arab diplomats and representatives of the PLO, Western countries and the UN Secretariat, the behind-the-scenes debate has focused on whether to submit a resolution, favored by the Syrians, that would be so extreme as to invite not only the United States but also other council members to vote against it. A U.S. vote would be, of course, a veto.

The Egyptians, with reported support from the Jordanians, have argued that it would be counterproductive to the Palestinian and Arab cause to introduce an extreme resolution. The Egyptians have proposed instead that two resolutions be introduced.

One would be a mildly worded paragraph calling for recognition of the Palestinian national or political rights. The other would be devoted to Middle East diplomacy and would include the standard Arab call for Israel to withdraw completely from all Arab land occupied in the June, 1967, war.

Speedy Renewal

The Egyptians would like that resolution to include a reaffirmation of Council Resolution 242 and 338, which have provided the basis for negotiations. Egypt has also included in its proposals a call for speedy renewal of the Geneva Peace Conference with PLO participation.

In the Egyptian view, the United States would probably veto both resolutions, but they might be acceptable to all or most of the 14 other council members—thereby enhancing the Arab and Palestinian cause.

The PLO has been somewhat ambiguous, according to the diplomats. Emotionally the group prefers the Syrian language included in one toughly worded resolution. But realistically, the Palestinian leadership wants to obtain as wide a grouping as possible in behalf of its cause.

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Workers committees in industries have been struck or closed. The government has reported ready to return work and negotiate their wages but were insisting that a heavy condition, to agreement on the reinstatement of those who have been dismissed or failed for agitation within plants.

Guardia Civil Killed

In addition to the challenge in Madrid, the government was also faced with the possibility of a new wave of violence in the Basque country after the death yesterday of a 21-year-old guard on a highway near San Sebastian. The guard was in a patrol when he noted a flag implanted in the ground. When he sought to remove it, there was an explosion and he was fatally injured.

On a 4-to-1 vote, the commission urged that a quota of 145,000 tons of specialty steels be set for this year and adjusted according to market conditions each year through 1980. The quota should be lifted after that, the commission said.

In 1974, the United States imported 163,000 tons of specialty steels, worth about \$185 million. Final figures for last year are not available yet, but a statement Thursday by the American Iron and Steel Institute said that imports of specialty steels were "up sharply from 1974."

The U.S. shift reportedly thwarts Ban on Mobile Land Missiles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The United States last spring turned down one of its own proposals for limiting strategic arms after the Soviet Union had dropped opposition to it, according to high administration officials.

The proposal was to ban mobile intercontinental missiles, which are still in the development stage and would be launched from aircraft or railroad cars, trucks and barges.

Before the Soviet acceptance, the officials said, the consensus in the U.S. government was that mobile missiles would be more to Moscow's advantage, because the Soviet Union has a large territory suitable for concealing them.

After the Russians agreed, the United States decided that it was more important to keep Washington's options open.

U.S. analysts explained that Moscow decided it had more to fear from the development of a new U.S. intercontinental missile launched from the C-5A cargo aircraft than it had to gain from going forward with its own land-based mobile missile program.

Dead Issue New

The officials said that the ban is a dead issue now, with both sides accelerating programs to develop mobile missiles. The administration will spend \$40 million this fiscal year and is expected to ask for about \$70 million for the next fiscal year.

The deployment of land-based mobile missiles may make future arms-control agreements more difficult, the officials said. Be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Italy, Portugal Major Topics

European Socialists Confer
On Dealing With Communists

By Bernard Weinraub

ELSNOR, Denmark, Jan. 18 (N.T.—European news)—A Communist influence in Italy and Portugal emerged today as the central issue of a major meeting of Socialist leaders.

The opening of the three-day conference, called by Denmark's Social Democratic party, was dominated by private discussions among key European leaders about Communist strength and how Socialists should deal with elected Communist parties.

"We will simply accept nothing but democracy," Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen said at the crowded meeting, held at a trade union's training college outside Elsinor, 40 miles from Copenhagen. "All parties present here have taken part in, and are still taking part in, a serious fight for democracy in the Communist countries—and, consequently, in Europe," the Premier said.

A report on the outcome of the

closed meetings will be given by Mr. Jorgensen to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when the U.S. official stops off in Copenhagen for four hours Tuesday on his way to the Soviet Union. Mr. Kissinger recently indicated Washington's concern over gains by West European Communists.

Among delegates The heavily guarded conference is being attended by Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, Danish Premier Olof Palme, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl, new Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli and the Spanish and Portuguese Socialist party leaders, Felipe Gonzalez and Mario Soares.

Economic problems—unemployment, inflation, lagging industrial production—are a major item at the conference for the nine nations of the European Economic Community. Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, is to arrive tomorrow to speak on links between the Common Market countries and nations outside the EEC.

But the dominant theme, links between Socialists and Communists in Europe, will surface tomorrow when Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist party leader, speaks about relations between Socialist parties in southern Europe and the Communists. That issue has been sharpened by developments in Italy, where there are prospects of the Communist party's winning the nation's strongest party in any early general election.

There were some indications that Socialist delegates from southern Europe favored increased links with the Communists, while opposition came from several NATO nations' delegates here. Several drew the line between cooperating with elected Communist parties and Communists seeking to undermine democratic governments.

Change in Spain Mr. Gonzalez, the Spanish Socialist leader, said in a brief interview: "It is important for European Socialists to know that there has been a political change in Spain, not an institutional change. We are discussing this here. The minimum condition for the credibility of the government, vis-a-vis Europe, is the freedom of political prisoners, the return of exiles and the pardon of political prisoners. This must be accomplished."

At a news conference tonight Mr. Gonzalez said that the yearning for some form of democracy in Spain was now "the claim of everyone" in the nation. He repeated that Europe should, before establishing further links, demand that freedom of speech be established in Spain.

Mr. Soares said at the news conference that the economic plight of Portugal was crucially tied to the survival of democracy there and that his fears were not limited to the Communists. "If there is economic and social instability, there is a chance of a right-wing dictatorship too," he said. "The economic situation is indeed serious."

Danish Premier Jorgensen said the delegates had agreed on that urgent need to give "political, moral and economic support" to Portugal and Spain. However, he gave no details of how this will be done.

Millions of Elm Trees Dying
In Major Ecological Disaster

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Experts on two continents are toting up the effects of a disastrous year in which elm trees died by the millions.

A survey of the ravages of Dutch elm disease revealed an ecological disaster, marching across North America and Europe. The cost is enormous. Parks and avenues have been denuded of stately trees and there may soon be no elms on Elm Streets anywhere.

"This is a terrible tree tragedy," said Baroness Birk of England, hardest hit country of all. Southern England has lost 6.5 million elms, 18 million killed in the hot, dry summer last year alone.

In the United States an expert said 40 per cent of all elms from the Great Plains to the Atlantic have been wiped out already. The disease now reaches as far west as Idaho, Colorado and Texas.

An Italian official said "90 out of 100 elms are affected" in parts of Italy. Of 20,000 elms in Paris 15,000 are dead already.

A Canadian expert, asked how the disease was being held back there, replied, "It is not being held at all." The disease is ravaging the Netherlands, Belgium and West Germany and affecting most of the few elms in Austria and Scandinavia.

Dutch elm disease was first identified and studied in the Netherlands about 50 years ago. An earlier epidemic died down after a quarter century. But in the late 1960s a new, more deadly strain appeared, although no one questioned could say where it

began. This new virulent form is doing the damage now.

The disease has two agents of death. A quarter-inch-long beetle—Latin name Scolytus scolytus—bore under an elm's bark, implanting a poisonous fungus as it goes. To fight the fungus, the elm produces an antibody.

This is fatal. The gummy antibody clogs a tree's sap passages, starving it of water and nutrients, and the elm dies by self-strangulation. A tree which took a century to grow can choke itself to death in days.

A U.S. official said 400,000 elms had died annually over the past few years, at a yearly cost of \$100 million. He put the disease's cost so far in the United States alone at \$1 billion.

Paris's Place des Vosges will be stripped bare, like the promenade of the Palais Royal. London's green parks show wide gaps, with perhaps 1,500 elms left of the 10,000 which grew two years ago.

"We must face up to the fact," said Baroness Birk last fall, "that there may be no mature elms in any of the London royal parks after next year."

Miracle Unlikely "Elms are condemned to death," said Paris parks chief Maurice Le Moan, "unless there is a miracle."

A miracle seems unlikely. Scientists everywhere have tried everything to find a cure or a preventative. Nothing works. Italian, French and Dutch officials, like some experts in Britain, Canada and elsewhere, are trying to find disease-resistant elm varieties.



BRIDGE DESTROYED IN ANGOLA—UNITA soldiers inspect damage done to railroad span over the Lumege River by MPLA forces. The rail line, which had linked Angolan ports with Zaire, was a major source of revenue for UNITA.

Clerides Says
He Will Keep
Cyprus Role

NICOSIA, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Giakos Clerides yesterday reversed his decision to resign as the Greek-Cypriot negotiator in the Cyprus peace talks.

The 56-year-old lawyer said in a statement that "serious reasons" had prompted him to resign but, following pleas from Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and others, he now felt "obliged" to retain his post.

He said he could not publicly disclose his reasons for resigning but had set them down in personal letters to President Makarios and Mr. Karamanlis. He denied that he had been in disagreement with Archbishop Makarios and other Greek-Cypriot leaders on the policy to be followed at the next round of UN-sponsored peace talks with the Turkish Cypriots, scheduled for Feb. 17.

Negotiator Since 1968 Mr. Clerides, who has been the Greek-Cypriot negotiator since 1968, announced his resignation Tuesday following a Cabinet and National Council meeting on the tactics of the talks.

"I cannot ignore the views of the House of Representatives and of Greek Premier Karamanlis, who asked me to continue as negotiator, as well as the personal intervention of the UN secretary-general and other declarations of support," Mr. Clerides said in his statement.

"I therefore feel obliged to continue with the job of mediator in the expectation that the reasons set out in my letters will be dealt with in the right way," he said.

He said Archbishop Makarios, the Cabinet and the National Council had all refused to accept his resignation.

Mr. Clerides twice before resigned as mediator following attacks by Archbishop Makarios's supporters. He changed his mind both times after the President made public statements backing him.

Two anti-Makarios Greek-Cypriot newspapers said yesterday that Mr. Clerides's latest resignation was because of "water-gate-type" actions against him. They said Mr. Clerides had complained his telephone conversations were being tapped by a police officer and that police were watching visitors to his office.

Dutch, Moluccans To Weigh Panel THE HAGUE, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—The Dutch government and leaders of the country's South Moluccan community yesterday agreed to discuss setting up a committee to study the conflict.

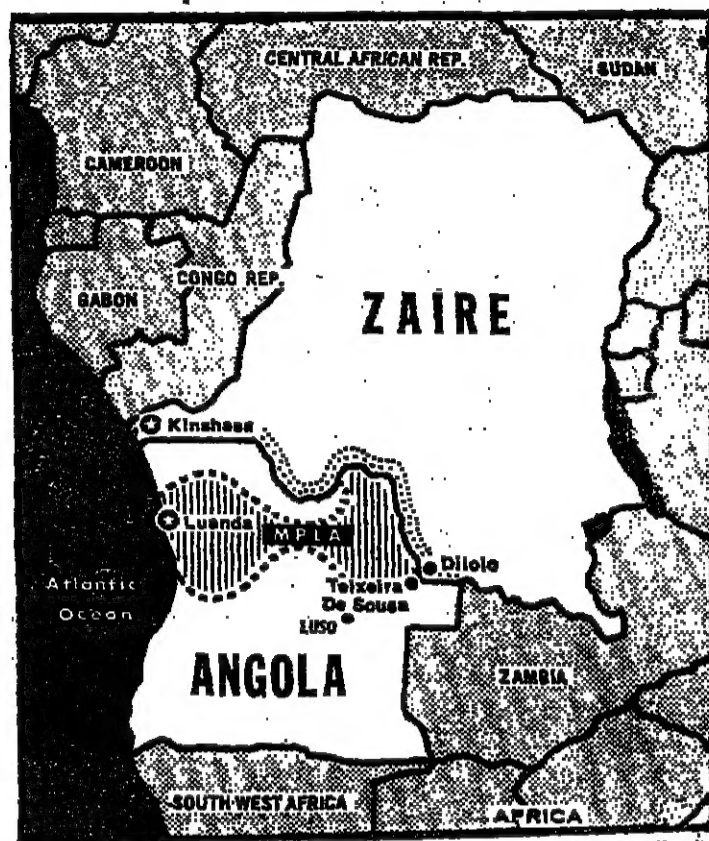
Last month, two groups of South Moluccan extremists seized dozens of hostages to back their political demands. The Dutch government agreed to yesterday's meeting as part of the deal for releasing the hostages.

The radical South Moluccan nationalists are seeking independence for the island group, formerly a Dutch colony and part of Indonesia since 1949. A Dutch statement said the government recognized the seriousness of the South Moluccans' ideals but did not support them.

Russia Plans to Free
32 Japan Fishermen

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union will release 32 Japanese fishermen this week in response to Japanese Foreign Minister, Ichiro Miyasawa's request, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

The men and their boats were seized in disputed waters. Nine of the Japanese fishermen will be released in Nakhodka, two in Paramushiro, and the remaining 21 on the island of Shikotan, the statement said. Eight Japanese fishing boats captured with them will also be returned, the ministry said.



Shaded area inside Angola is controlled by the MPLA.

UNITA, MPLA Claim Gains
On Angola Southern Front

(Continued from Page 1) forces, led by a Cuban contingent, reach the Angola-Zaire border along the Congo River, they would be in a position to cut Zaire's access to the only river route linking this almost landlocked country to the sea.

It is the consensus of diplomats here that FPLA troops are in no condition to halt the advance of UNITA forces, which have been routed and that only a political decision not to put extreme pressure on Zaire would stop the MPLA troops short of the Congo River.

Because it is generally believed here that most of the fighting on behalf of the MPLA is being done by the Soviet-armed and supplied Cuban contingent, estimated at 6,000 to 10,000 men, the assumption is that such a decision would be made essentially in Moscow.

Ford Letter 'Arrogant' NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (AP)—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said today that a letter President Ford sent to African leaders about the situation in Angola was "arrogant and uncalled for."

Mr. Nyerere said President Ford had written to all African heads of state, saying the United States would press for withdrawal of South African troops from Angola on the condition that troops from Cuba and advisers from the Soviet Union also would be withdrawn.

The Tanzanian President said the condition was "arrogant and uncalled for" and suggested that President Ford's proposal had helped block progress at a recent meeting in Addis Ababa of the Organization of African Unity on the Angola crisis.

There was "serious disagreement" at the meeting over whether the OAU could demand the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola without demanding the withdrawal of troops from Cuba and the Soviet Union, Mr. Nyerere said.

This disagreement, heightened by President Ford's letter, led to the failure of the conference, Mr. Nyerere said.

The Tanzanian President, who last night received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, said at a news conference that he condemned South African "aggression" and "intervention" but indicated that he welcomed assistance from the Soviet Union and Cuba in Angola.

New Malaysia Leader Is Confirmed by Party KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn won a crucial vote of confidence from his party yesterday, assuring that he will stay in office until 1978.

The ruling United Malay National Organization's Supreme Council voted to confirm the 52-year-old Mr. Hussein as acting party president until the 1978 party election, a spokesman said. Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak died Wednesday. Only the party president can serve as Prime Minister.

Karami Quits
As Lebanese
Break Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

tions in the midst of a civil war which has already claimed the lives of about 10,000 persons and cost more than a year's gross national product.

But under the Lebanese system the 92-seat chamber elects a new president and, in theory at least, if Mr. Farhieh were forced out, the constitutional machinery is now in a position to elect his successor immediately.

Fighting continued today in the ruined luxury hotel district and clashes were reported in the city of Baalbek in eastern Lebanon as well as in other provincial localities.

Beirut's airport remained closed for the third straight day. Telecommunications were restricted last night for international telephone calls and today for telex service. But tonight a power failure plunged the city into darkness for more than an hour, again cutting Beirut's telecommunications ties with the outside world.

Syrian Role Reported

TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—The Israeli Army radio station today quoted usually well informed sources as saying that a small number of soldiers of the Syrian Army's Palestine brigades had crossed into Lebanon.

The sources were quoted as saying that the small number involved so far could not yet be described as foreign intervention in the Lebanese fighting. But the Israeli authorities were keeping a close watch on developments, the sources said.

They said it was not yet clear what function the Palestinians, who form part of Syria's regular army, would perform in Lebanon.

Palestinian brigade soldiers are reported to have been stationed in Lebanon at various times in the past, especially during periods of tension in the Palestinian refugees' areas of southern Lebanon, near the border with Israel.

Israeli Cabinet
Approves a Ban
On Press Leaks

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Israeli cabinet today approved a law banning press reports of secret diplomatic exchanges between Israel and other states. Newspaper editors immediately accused the cabinet of imposing "political censorship."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin introduced the law, apparently seeking to plug the leaks in his administration that had led to press publication of several recent messages between Israel and the United States.

The law will take effect if it is approved by the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of parliament later this month. It was accepted by the cabinet with only one dissenting voice, that of leftist Health Minister Victor Shemtov, who called the move a form of political censorship. He abstained.

The law carries a 15-year prison term for any person divulging messages marked "top secret" and seven years in prison for the newsmen who publishes the leak.

The possibility of senior officials or newsmen going to jail seems remote, however. In effect, the law empowers Israeli military censors to suppress news of diplomatic exchanges and this country's media rarely defy the censors.

Crete Editor Jailed

CANEA, Crete, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—A court yesterday sentenced Manos Hara, the editor of a local newspaper, to 11 months in prison for criticizing the island's police over the demolition of some houses.

Cost, Paper Work Reduced

Dissidents Say Russia Eased
Emigration Rules Slightly

By Robert C. Ioth

MOSCOW, Jan. 18.—The Soviet Union has formally eased its emigration rules somewhat, Soviet sources have reported. Exit visa fees have been cut 25 per cent, they said, and the documentation required of applicants has been simplified.

Two Jewish activists confirmed Friday that fewer applicants have been charged 100 rubles (\$138) less for their visas and that one applicant was told he no longer had to provide the onerous "character reference" which created difficulties in the past.

The Jews, who are primarily affected by emigration policies here, cautioned that the changes may have little real impact on emigration, however.

They and a Western diplomat suggested the move was "taken" to the European Security Conference in Helsinki last August at which 35 nations, including the Soviet Union, pledged cooperation in various areas including humanitarian fields.

Reportedly Printed

Soviet sources said that a number of rule changes were approved by the government late last month. Turned "additions to rules" on emigration, they reportedly have been printed in a gazette of government decisions.

So far, copies of the publication for that period are unavailable, so the precise wording of the new regulations could not be obtained. The Soviet sources said the most significant provisions are:

- A cut in the visa fee from \$535 to \$400.

- Simplification of the documents required of applicants. (The Jewish activists said that an applicant was told last week that he need not provide the "character" document which had to be signed by his employer, his trade union chief and the party leader where he worked. Only a certificate testifying to his work place and signed by his employer was now necessary, the man was told by a colonel in the Moscow visa office.)

- Visa applications will now be granted or denied by local visa authorities.

- Appeals on refusals can be made to higher visa offices and those whose appeals are denied will have their cases reviewed every six months instead of each year.

- The grounds for refusal will be three: if appeal is against "state interests," if it adversely affects public morals or if it harms the rights of citizens remaining in the country.

Refused Visas

The two Jews who confirmed that some emigration regulations have changed, Alexander Lunts and Anatoly Shecharovsky, have long been refused visas to leave the country. The process of collecting necessary documents is "easier," Mr. Shecharovsky said. "But I think there will still be difficulties." The employer can spread the word that a man has applied to emigrate, thereby triggering harassment, and even force his resignation long before his application is even submitted, he said.

The total cost involved has been \$1,200, including the \$535 visa fee plus \$667 for renouncing Soviet citizenship. Only those who emigrate to countries with no diplomatic relations with Moscow, such as Israel, Spain and South Africa, must renounce their citizenship.

Mr. Lunts said that the changes must be viewed against the events of last year in which more dissidents were jailed and more anti-emigration propaganda put out than in any other year.

Same Number

He contended that the number of persons refused visas remained the same as in 1974 but, since the number of applications has dropped significantly, the percentage of refusals has increased.

Soviet sources said that 11,700 Jews left last year (of whom only 8,400 actually went to Israel). This was half the 1974 rate and one third the peak year of 1973. In all, 122,000 Jews have gotten visas since 1965, the Soviet Union said, with the refusal rate less than 2 per cent. Now pending are 1,800 applications, it said.

Jews here acknowledge that

Smallpox Virus Being Destroyed

GENEVA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Medical laboratories throughout the world are beginning to destroy their stocks of virus of smallpox to prevent accidental revival of the disease which is now virtually eradicated, the World Health Organization said.

It said present plans are for no more than 20 research laboratories to keep variola virus in storage and only part of them will conduct scientific experiments. Thirty governments have already responded to a WHO initiative for an international register of laboratories holding the virus and several already have reported liquidating their stocks, WHO said.

Smallpox still occurs in small villages in Ethiopia, where WHO predicts it will disappear completely within six months. The virus has been eradicated in the rest of Africa. The last infection in Asia was reported in Bangladesh Oct. 16 and Latin America has been free of the disease since 1972.

about 90 per cent of applicants have gotten out and that applications have dropped significantly last year. But they maintain that if all Soviet restrictions and harassments ended, the emigration would rise rapidly and radically.

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Ford Is Urged
To Curb Some
Steel Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

temporary action if industries are being hurt by imports. "The major exporters of specialty steels to the United States include Japan, Sweden, Canada, France, Britain and West Germany," the report said.

Specialty steel makers and United Steel Workers of America already have begun to put pressure on the White House to prove the quotas as recommended by the International Trade Commission.

In a joint statement, the steel and the industry said, "If the President now takes the proper corrective action in approving a ruling, the decision will represent a major step in the right direction."

Expensive Products

Specialty steels are very expensive, heavily alloyed products that are used in situations requiring exceptional strength, reliability or resistance to rust. They are made in electric furnaces and in much smaller quantities than carbon steel which is used to make automobiles, appliances and the like. The quotas recommended yesterday included 75,000 tons of stainless steel and strip, 100,000 tons of stainless rods and bars, 100,000 tons of alloy tool steel. The quotas are based on average imports from 1970 through 1974.

Stainless steels are used heavily in the food, chemical, petrochemical, and electrical-power industries, the commission said.

Shift by U.S.
On Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

bombers to hit back at Soviet cities—a force considered inadequate for fighting a nuclear war. A solution had to be found in a minimum vulnerability.

The answer began to focus on making a mobile version of a Minuteman. But then the debate swung against mobile missiles for three reasons: First, the U.S. would have to accept a Congress would not approve mobile missiles roaming around the country. Second, they could be stolen by terrorist groups. Third, the Soviet Union had more places to hide them than the United States.

Moscow Reaffirms Intent

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Soviet Union said today that it is committed to achieving a half in the arms race. It said Soviet-U.S. detente is a stake.

In the first Soviet comment on the visit, the Communist newspaper, Pravda, said that "all other advances in Soviet-U.S. relations may lose meaning."

Russell Tribunal
'Convicts' U.S. of
Latin Repression

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Russell Tribunal-3 yesterday "convicted" U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the government of the United States of fostering repression in Latin America.

It also "convicted" the governments of 11 Latin American countries and numerous multinational corporations, labor groups and research foundations.

Italian Sen. Lello Basso, president of the tribunal, read out the "verdict" at the end of an eight-day session.

Former Dominican President Juan Bosch and Colombian novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez were among the jurors, a private group named after the late British philosopher Bertrand Russell. The first tribunal heard accusations of U.S. war crimes in Vietnam.

The tribunal said Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay had repeatedly violated human rights.

18 West Bank Mayors
Ask Capucci's Release

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (AP)—Eighteen mayors of towns in the occupied West Bank petitioned Israel to release the Most Rev. Eusebio Capucci, a 72-year-old priest serving a 12-year prison term for smuggling weapons to Palestinians in Israel.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freid said an aide of Israeli President Ephraim Katsur, to whom the petition was sent, had replied that the plea was "under consideration."

Jeff is 10

Nixon Is Said To Lay Taps To Kissinger

Seems to Contradict Claim by Secretary

By Nicholas M. Hornick

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon testified in a closed session at San Clemente, Calif., that he never personally selected the persons to be wiretapped under an FBI operation mounted in 1969 to find the sources of leaks of information, associates of Mr. Nixon said yesterday.

The associates said that in 7 1/2 hours of questioning by Morton Halperin and lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union, Mr. Nixon staunchly defended his decision to use wiretapping to find the government officials who were allegedly leaking national security information to the press. He reportedly said he had left the selection of the targets to Henry Kissinger, then his assistant for national security affairs.

His testimony, the sources said, appears to contradict a sworn statement by Mr. Kissinger, now secretary of state, made public last week.

Mr. Kissinger said in the statement about the case that he recalled that, at a meeting he had with J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, and John Mitchell, then attorney general, on April 25, 1969, Mr. Nixon specifically directed electronic surveillance of four persons whose names had been suggested by Mr. Hoover.

No Criticism

Mr. Nixon, the sources said, did not criticize Mr. Kissinger during the interrogation Thursday at San Clemente. He said that Mr. Kissinger had been in full command of the wiretapping operation, and the leaks and had been instructed by Mr. Nixon to select targets for inquiry from members of the National Security Council staff.

Mr. Nixon said that he did not order that a wiretap be placed on the phone of Mr. Halperin or any of the three other persons tapped on May 9, 1969. Moreover, according to these sources, Mr. Nixon said that he believed it was up to Mr. Kissinger to halt any wiretapping if it was unproductive.

In the period from May 9, 1969, to Feb. 10, 1971, the FBI placed wiretaps for varying lengths of time on the telephones of 17 persons, including four newsmen, White House aides and a Pentagon official.

Mr. Halperin, who was wiretapped for the longest period, 21 months, has sued Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger and others. His suit had been held in abeyance because the wiretaps were illegal.

French Weekly Names 2 Soviet Envoys as Spies

PARIS, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—A leftist weekly today identified two Soviet diplomats in Paris as members of intelligence services. It acted in response to the publication of a list of 44 alleged agents of the CIA serving here.

The *Nouvel Observateur*, in a report on disclosures by the French intelligence community, named two Soviet diplomats as spies. The magazine said that the two were known as "KGB" and "GRU" military intelligence respectively.

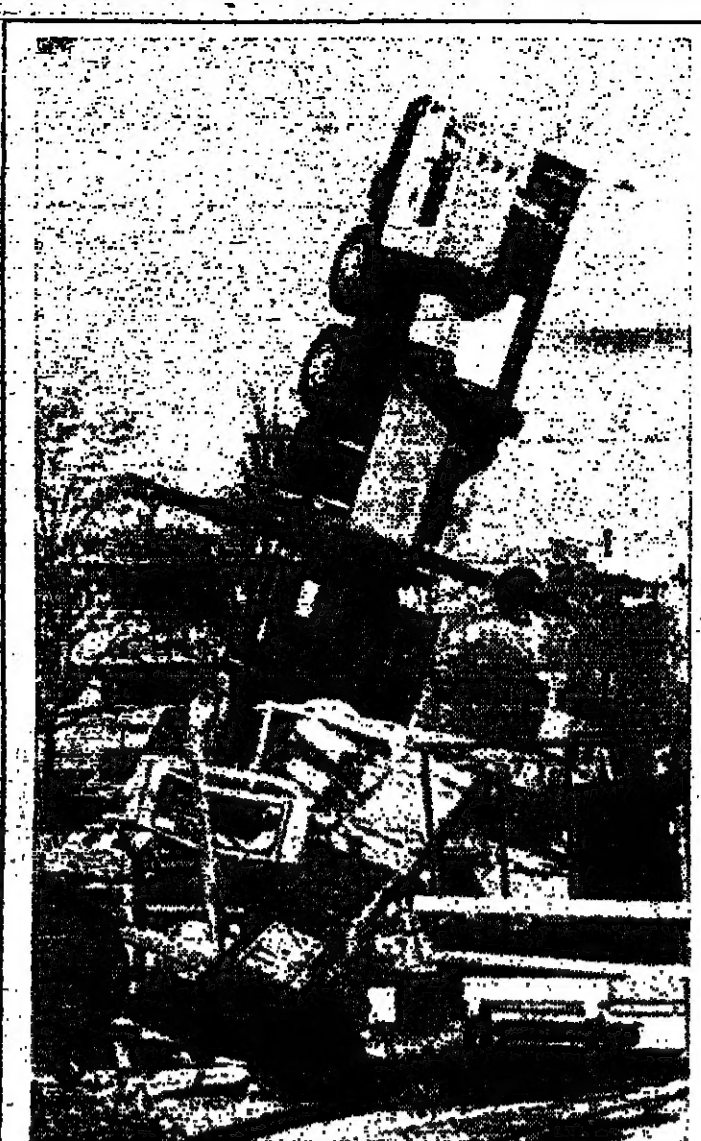
According to the French diplomatic list, both men have counterintelligence rank. The magazine said that they were well known as intelligence agents by the diplomatic community here.

Sen. Church Fears Law
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, said yesterday that he will propose future "criminal sanctions" against former CIA agents who reveal the names of agents now active overseas.

But Sen. Church told a news conference that such a law would have to be carefully drawn "so it could not be used as a shield to conceal unlawful activity or other wrongdoing by the agency."

French Forest Burning

PRIVAS, France, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Firemen today battled a forest fire fanned by strong winds in the Ardeche forest of southeast France. The fire started yesterday and had spread to a two-mile front by early today. No dwellings were in immediate danger.



SCULPTURE?—No, accident. But the operator of this crane at a subway construction site in Washington was absent when the apparatus collapsed recently.

Data on Oil Nations' Money In U.S. Banks Refused by Fed

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).

—A Senate subcommittee seeking an accounting of money deposited by oil-producing nations in U.S. banks was refused last fall by the Federal Reserve Board because the Fed had "indications" that some Arab countries might make large withdrawals if the information were disclosed.

In an interview, the Federal Reserve chairman, Arthur Burns, confirmed that the Fed "resisted" attempts by the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, to obtain breakdowns of amounts deposited by individual countries in specific banks.

"We resisted detailed publication because we had certain indications to the effect that some of the Arab countries might make large withdrawals if the information on their deposits were publicized," Mr. Burns said.

The Church subcommittee has been investigating the rapidly expanding foreign operations of U.S. banks to determine whether they might make the banks vulnerable to political pressures from abroad. According to data gathered by the subcommittee, several of the largest U.S. banks derive more than half their profits from operations abroad.

Fall Testimony

The subcommittee backed down in its demands for detailed disclosure of Arab deposits after hearing testimony last fall in executive session by the Fed, the State and Treasury Departments, and a number of major banks.

Instead, the Fed has agreed to provide the subcommittee with deposit information for groups of six or more banks and groupings of five or more countries, so that no deposits of any particular country in any particular bank would be revealed.

As described in a letter sent by the Fed in November to large banks with significant foreign operations, the deposit data gathered by the Fed would be disclosed only by groups of three banks or more. In addition, the sources of the deposits would be disclosed in two groups: one for Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman, Iran, Iraq and Libya, and a second for Ecuador, Venezuela, Gabon, Nigeria and Indonesia.

The Washington Post has reported that the largest depositor in First National City Bank of New York (Citibank) last year was Kuwait, with \$1.7 billion, or \$1 of every \$35 deposited in the bank.

Pressure Feared

Federal bank examiners expressed concern that any oil-rich state might use its deposits as "leverage" to "pressure" Citibank. The examiners were assured by Citibank officials that such at-

tempts would be resisted and any funds could be replaced, although higher rates of interest would have to be paid to obtain them.

Only a fraction of banks' deposits are kept in the form of cash or readily sellable securities to meet demands of depositors for their money. For this reason, the sudden withdrawal of a sizeable percentage of a bank's deposits could affect the soundness of the bank.

But Walter Wriston, chairman of Citibank, termed "ridiculous" the suggestion that a withdrawal by an Arab state could affect the soundness of the bank.

Miss Hearst Told To Meet Again With Psychiatrist

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (AP).—A federal judge has ordered Patricia Hearst to meet again with a prosecution psychiatrist who she said was abusive and hostile toward her during a previous examination.

Miss Hearst's lawyers had sought during a two-day preliminary hearing to prohibit Dr. Harry Kozol of Boston from interviewing the newspaper heiress again. But U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter rejected their arguments Friday.

"The government has a right to choose its own experts and it will not be deprived of that right unless it is proven that there are 'circumstances deleterious to the health or legal rights of the defendant,'" Judge Carter said.

If Miss Hearst refuses to submit to another interview with Dr. Kozol, it could alter defense strategy when her trial on federal bank robbery charges begins Jan. 26.

The judge warned that he would not hesitate to impose "appropriate sanctions" if Miss Hearst failed to cooperate, "including the exclusion of the testimony of any expert witness offered by the defendant on the issue of her mental state."

Harris Request Refused

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP).—Symbionese Liberation Army members William and Emily Harris have lost their bid for a two-month delay in their trial for robbery. The couple face trial Feb. 2 on charges of assault and kidnapping.

Lawyers March in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—About 2,000 lawyers marched through the center of Paris yesterday in their court robes after voting for a nationwide strike to protest a new code of practice laid down for divorce cases.

Because of Election, Clashes With Ford

Relatively Unproductive Congress Seen for 1976

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).

—The second session of the 94th Congress begins tomorrow where the first session left off last month, with Congress at odds with President Ford over economic and foreign policy.

If history is a guide, the relations between Congress and the President in this election year are likely to be even more contentious than they were last year, when Mr. Ford vetoed 16 bills and fought with Congress on many more.

Congressional sessions in most recent presidential election years, when Congress and the White House were not controlled by the same party, tended to be filled with partisan rhetoric and were relatively unproductive.

Ford Backers Told to Avoid Early 'Panic'

By Joel Weisman

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (UPI).

—President Ford's campaign chairman, Howard Callaway, has urged Mr. Ford's supporters not to "panic" if the President falters in the early primaries.

While expressing optimism that Mr. Ford would not slip in the early races—except in Florida, "where it's a toss-up"—between Mr. Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan—Mr. Callaway asserted that "if there are different results we shouldn't panic."

Mr. Callaway predicted that Mr. Ford's supporters would stand firm even if there were early setbacks in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, which precede Florida's March 9 primary. Current party polls show Mr. Reagan ahead in Florida.

Huge Delegate Numbers

"I think the American people are smart enough to know our strengths will still be coming" after Florida, Mr. Callaway said. He noted Mr. Ford was "strong in Illinois," the fifth primary state, "and is very strong in the other industrial states where there are huge delegate numbers to be won."

Mr. Callaway said it was "the luck of the draw" that Mr. Reagan "has some strength" in the early primary states. But he asserted there are many reasons for Mr. Ford's backers to be confident. The former Army secretary said Mr. Ford's campaign has actually been through what he called "severe fire."

"If ever there has been any more motivation to panic than we've already had, I don't know what it could be," he said. "We've been through the pressures of Gallup polls, the pressures of the press—a negative press that was critical of the campaign—and we've performed coolly, professionally and calmly."

Mr. Callaway made his remarks after he and John Sears, director of Mr. Reagan's campaign, addressed a national meeting of state Republican chairmen here on Friday.

Mr. Callaway urged the chairmen to join local campaigns with that of the President. He said "joint store fronts, joint field workers, joint canvassing and other joint efforts would spell 'joint election victories.'"

High Tide Lifts Soviet Trawler Free Off Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A 278-foot Russian fishing trawler that ran aground in the Gulf of Alaska Dec. 31 floated off its rocky bed yesterday during the high tide of the month.

The *Samarga*, which had been in a designated fish-loading zone inside the three-mile territorial line when it ran aground, was at the center of a controversy between the State Department and the Soviet government when it floated off the reef with a tug on a pair of lines from two Soviet vessels.

The State Department had told the Soviet Embassy that it would not allow their vessels to salvage the *Samarga*.

The two other Soviet vessels were allowed to keep taut lines to the *Samarga* for more than a week to prevent it from being blown onto land. Just how hard the ships pulled when the *Samarga* popped off its rocky bed is a question of debate.

It was the case in 1948, 1960 and 1972. The one exception was in 1956, when the Democrats, with a narrow majority, for the most part cooperated with President Eisenhower, especially in foreign affairs.

The consensus at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue is that no bold new programs will be enacted this year.

Mr. Ford, who will submit his 1977 budget to Congress on Wednesday, will reportedly reassert in his State of the Union message tomorrow night his determination to keep the federal budget below the level it would reach if present programs were continued.

Democrats, despite their large majorities in the House and Senate, proved last year they lacked the strength to pass major initiatives over the President's veto. It will take a supreme effort this year, many Democrats believe, to keep education, health and other social programs from being cut back.

"I don't see a great deal in the way of new legislation," Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, told an interviewer.

Three Issues

Three issues likely to be dominant in the first months of the new session are tax-law revision, aid to Angola and oversight of intelligence agencies.

Last month, Congress approved and Mr. Ford signed legislation extending tax-withholding rates through the end of June. A new law must be enacted by then if taxes are not to increase within months of the November election.

Mr. Ford reportedly will propose in his State of the Union address a further tax cut of \$10 billion this year, contingent on Congress's limiting federal spending to \$395 billion in the fiscal year that will begin on Oct. 1.

It is extremely doubtful that Congress will agree to such a spending ceiling, which would require substantial reductions in many major government programs. Spending for the next fiscal year is expected to reach \$423 billion if no new programs are enacted and none killed.

Mr. Ford is also expected to recommend an increase in Social Security taxes and additional contributions by the elderly for medical attention under the Medicare program, proposals that face a doubtful future in the election-year Congress.

Congress also is likely to deal with the issue of tax preferences. The House passed a bill last month that would limit certain tax shelters, tighten the so-called "minimum tax" on the wealthy and take other steps favored by tax reformers. The measure is expected to be considered by the Senate Finance Committee early this year.

Moreover, the House Ways and Means Committee is planning hearings on such matters as the tax treatment of corporate income earned abroad, tax incentives for investments and possibly the estate and gift tax laws.

The issue of aid to two factions in the Angola civil war is pending before the House and is expected to be one of the first items on the agenda. Last month, the Senate added an amendment to the defense appropriations bill that would prohibit the use of the bill's funds in Angola. The amendment is strenuously opposed by the Ford administration.

Other foreign policy matters

likely to receive attention this year include the questions of whether the United States should take a stand on human rights violations by other nations, whether Congress should be able to block proposed sales of arms to other countries and whether financial assistance to Turkey should be discontinued.

The select committees on intelligence in the Senate and House are scheduled to make their reports and recommend legislation within the next six weeks.

In the economic legislation, Congress is expected to confront the President with a Democratic-sponsored measure designed to stimulate the economy. The Senate has given its final approval to the measure but the conference agreement is still before the House.

Energy policy is not likely to command the attention in Congress that it did last year.

Area of Agreement

One of the few policy areas in which Congress and the Ford administration are in substantial agreement is revision of the laws affecting financial institutions.

The Senate adopted a wide-ranging bill last year designed to make banks and thrift institutions more competitive by, for instance, allowing banks eventually to pay interest on checking accounts.

The legislation is under study by the House Banking Committee. The House is expected to approve a measure at least as comprehensive as the Senate bill.

Of two bills that seem likely to be approved by Congress and to be vetoed by Mr. Ford, one would establish a government agency to represent the interests of consumers; the other would repeal the Hatch Act and allow employees of the federal government to participate in partisan political campaigns.

Bandit Takes To Air After Taking Money

KENNETT, Mo., Jan. 18 (UPI).

—A bandit robbed a branch of the Bank of Kennett of \$24,511 last week and made his getaway in an airplane parked across the street.

Authorities said the thief stuffed the money into a bag and ran about 100 yards to a twin-engine Piper Cherokee parked at the end of a runway at the Kennett Airport across the street from the bank.

Authorities said the robber pulled a pistol on the teller of the Botheel Plaza Motor Bank facility of the Bank of Kennett and locked her in a toilet. Then he grabbed the money and ran for the plane, which had been rented in Florida.

U.S. City Survives Doom Prediction

WILMINGTON, N.C., Jan. 18 (AP).

—Although yesterday was the day, according to a California psychic, for the Wilmington area to be devastated by an earthquake, the only oddities were a few snow flurries and some minor power cuts caused by a tree falling over lines.

Except for a number of persons who rushed to get earthquake insurance coverage, most residents seemed not to be greatly concerned about the prediction of Clarissa Bernhardt. It was business as usual in the city of 50,000.

She told an audience at Davidson College a week ago that the most severe earthquake in the history of the East Coast would strike in the Wilmington area this year. She said the most likely day was yesterday—plus or minus three days.

OCCIDENTAL OF LIBYA, INC. SETTLES LIBYAN DISPUTE.

OCCIDENTAL OF LIBYA, INC. ANNOUNCES THAT ITS RECENT DISPUTE WITH THE LIBYAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, AND THE COMPANY'S LIFTINGS OF CRUDE OIL FROM ZUEITINA TERMINAL HAVE BEEN RESUMED. NORMAL RELATIONS WITH THE LIBYAN GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF LIBYA HAVE BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED. OCCIDENTAL WILL TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION AGAINST PERSONS PURCHASING CRUDE OIL FROM THE LIBYAN GOVERNMENT OR THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF LIBYA WHICH WAS PRODUCED FROM CONCESSIONS 102 AND 103 IN LIBYA.



OCCIDENTAL OF LIBYA, INC.

A SUBSIDIARY OF OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Doubts War With Algeria

Morocco Discounts Risks in Sahara

By Jim Hoagland

DAKHLA, Spanish Sahara, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The distant thump of artillery momentarily halted Spanish legionnaires hauling their bags and furniture out of their whitewashed barracks.

Then the bearded soldiers realized again that they were in their final hours here in the northwest corner of Africa. They calmly resumed their move down to the ships sent to bear them away from a new conflict they helped ignite but can now ignore.

The swift end of Spanish military occupation of the Sahara this week has opened a troublesome era for this neglected stretch of desert and Atlantic coastline. Spain's surrender of the Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania has turned the area into a slowly simmering battleground for conflicting ideologies, nationalisms and local power rivalries.

As the last Spanish soldier left Dakhla last Monday, Moroccan and Mauritanian troops moved into the village of Argoub across the bay in the aftermath of a small battle that typifies the new conflict.

Guerrilla Snipers

Twenty bodies lay in the houses of the village shattered by Moroccan artillery and 20 young men were captured by the joint forces which had come under rifle fire at the village's outskirts.

The snipers were members of a guerrilla group based in Algeria known as the Polisario front. Polisario, which demands independence for the 70,000 nomadic tribesmen who inhabit this 105,000-square-mile territory, has been unable to disrupt this month's turnover of control, which has gone relatively smoothly.

But the region has been profoundly shaken by the turnover, which Spain reluctantly agreed to after Morocco's King Hassan II unleashed 350,000 armed men on the territory in a showdown not only with Spain but also with neighboring Algeria, which backs Saharan independence.

Smarting from the political defeat inflicted on them by a monarch they view as reactionary and obsolete, the radical leaders of Algeria have struck back with a harsh propaganda war and material support for Polisario.

Algerian and Moroccan armies have massed along their common frontier, raising tensions to their highest point since the 1963 desert war between the two Arab neighbors. Refugee camps have sprung up on both sides of the

borders as Algeria has expelled 20,000 Moroccans and an even larger number of tribesmen have fled their villages as rumors of massacres and mistreatment have preceded the Moroccan advance into the territory.

Mines Shut Down

The rich phosphate mines at Bu-Craa that turned the desolate territory into a going economic concern in the last years of Spanish rule have been shut down for an indefinite period. Commerce is beginning to resume in areas under Moroccan control but is still sharply reduced. Over these local problems hangs the shadow of the kind of big-power conflict that has turned Angola into a threat to détente.

The Soviet Union has increased the number of its military advisers in Algeria, which is allowing Russian materiel to be transhipped through Algeria to Angola. Morocco has turned to the United States for new military equipment and increased training.

King Hassan, who has bolstered his frequently shaky hold on the throne with the Sahara victory, is taking the high road of responding to Algerian scimitar-raiding. His officials present Moroccan ownership of the Sahara as a fait accompli that cannot be changed. There seems to be little fear in Morocco of an imminent attack by the better equipped but diplomatically weakened Algerians, who have received little open support in the Arab world on the Sahara issue.

But Moroccan military and political officials concede they will probably have to live for some time with the low-level guerrilla action of the Polisario Front.

"We can live with a little rheumatism in the winter," Moroccan Information Minister Ahmed Taleb Benhima said in Rabat. "It is not serious." The guerrillas evidently hope they can slowly bleed the Moroccan Army enough to produce discontent with the King's annexation policy, which is highly popular now. Moreover, they see Mauritania's weak army and its government as the vulnerable link in the new chain of relationships that has been forged by the Sahara takeover.

The Mauritania have moved about half of their 2,000-man army into this port town, which was known as Villa Cisneros under the Spanish and is the Mauritanian headquarters for its zone of the Sahara south of the 24th Parallel.

Polisario has concentrated its attacks in the last month on Mauritanian troops moving up from the south and have largely avoided contact with the 12 Moroccan battalions sent from the north. Polisario has also stepped up raids into Mauritania itself.

This has produced a Moroccan commitment to keep its troops in the southern zone of the Sahara, under nominal Mauritanian control, and Mr. Benhima disclosed that Morocco would send troops into Mauritania if the Mauritania ask for them.

"The Moroccan Army is here to protect the Mauritanian Army," a Moroccan official in Dakhla explained with only a slight hint of irony.

The only point in the territory controlled by Polisario is at the abandoned Spanish outpost of Mahbes, 40 miles southwest of the corner where the Algerian, Moroccan and Saharan frontiers meet.

"We will go into Mahbes when we want," Col. Ahmed Dili, Moroccan commander of the Sahara operation and King Hassan's most trusted military aide, said in a rare discussion with newsmen here. "But we do not want to do anything now that would upset the situation along the border."

Polisario "is not a military problem for us. Like terrorists anywhere, even Paris or New York, they can plant bombs and carry out little acts, but that is all," Col. Dili said.

The departing Spanish commander, Gen. Gomes da Salazar, also estimated that the guerrillas "are not a military threat to the Moroccan. Algeria's aid until now has been very cautious. The desert is very hard and it demands strong aid for a war. Polisario does not even seem to be getting enough food and water."



WINTER IN BAVARIA—Workman shovels the results of a recent snowfall away from the steps of the church of the Ettal Monastery located near Munich.

Heavy Fogs Harming North Italy Economy

MILAN, Jan. 19 (AP)—Industrial and commercial activities in northern Italy, badly crippled by recession, have been facing another tough enemy this winter—fog.

The worst fog in 10 years has hit the industrial regions in the north, disrupting air and road traffic, delaying shipments and increasing the consumption of electricity and the number of road accidents. The estimated damage for extra expenses and

lost profits was several million dollars. So far this winter the hours of thick fog have amounted to 1,083.

The international airport of Linate, in Milan, had no air traffic for nine straight days in December and intermittent closures for an additional 25 hours.

A spokesman said that in the last two months about 1,000 flights were canceled and nearly 4,000 rerouted to other airports.

lost profits was several million dollars.

The financial loss amounted to 80 million lire (\$120,000) for each day with no traffic, the spokesman said.

At the other Milan airport, Malpensa, a TWA jet crashed Dec. 23 during a difficult landing attempt in foggy weather. The plane was badly damaged but nobody was killed.

The pileup of tons of goods in the blocked airports caused big problems for Italian import-export companies.

'Bitter Protest'

"We had to pay penalties to some foreign purchasers for failing to deliver some goods in due time," an official of a Milan import-export firm said. "At the same time we faced bitter protests from Italian outfits for the late delivery of raw materials."

Road transportation required additional expenses to transfer to distant and functioning airports goods and items requiring urgent shipment.

"I drove more to Genoa than to Linate or Malpensa last month," said Giovanni de Mico, a driver of a Milan delivery agency for newspapers and magazines.

Airline companies have faced extra expenses to bus to their original destination passengers stranded at a distant airport. "It is costing us a fortune," said an official of the Alitalia national airline.

Fog-Caused Accidents

Despite police warnings to slow speed on foggy days, an average of 4,000 road accidents, often involving dozens of cars and trucks in gigantic pileups, are caused each year by fog.

The north Italian "fog triangle" includes cities such as Turin, Bologna, Milan, Padua, and Venice, all located in the Po River Valley.

"In these industrial areas fog is worsened by smoke," said Giorgio Bocci, an official of the Milan weather bureau.

It is dark at 4 p.m. when fog blankets Milan and the street lights must be switched on earlier. Bronchial diseases increase among old people and children during foggy months.

Gertrud Gabl, 27, Former Austrian Ski Champ, Dies

INNSBRUCK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Gertrud Gabl, 27, the Austrian women's Alpine skiing World Cup winner of 1969, was killed today when an avalanche hit a group of three skiers near the Troldsen resort town of St. Anton, the police reported.

Miss Gabl was skiing with her husband and a ski instructor outside the officially secured track area at an altitude of about 3,100 meters on the northern slopes of Mount Gamsberg when the avalanche struck.

A rescue team, assisted by volunteers, dogs and three helicopters, immediately started a search. The skier's husband, Anton Buehler, and the instructor were found alive.

Miss Gabl had a short but brilliant career as a skiing star in the late 1960s and became the first Austrian to win the World Cup. She was several times Austrian women's champion in the special slalom, the giant slalom and also captured several combined titles.

Nina Khachatryan

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (AP)—Nina Makarova Khachatryan, the wife of Soviet composer Aram Khachatryan, died Thursday, the newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda announced yesterday.

Mrs. Makarova Khachatryan was a composer herself. Neither her age nor the cause of death was given.

Jan August

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Jan August, 71, a popular pianist whose record, "Midnight," sold more than 8 million copies in the late 1940s, died yesterday, a family spokesman said. He suffered a heart attack Jan. 9.

Bonn Will Stand by Policy, Refuse Saudi Arms Sale

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Jan. 18.—Despite heavy economic temptations, the West German government has reiterated its long-term policy against expanding the sales of weapons.

The Bonn government has been tempted many times to alter its course and join the worldwide competition to sell guns and equipment. For six months, a potential order from Saudi Arabia worth \$600 million has been dangling in front of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Cabinet.

But qualified sources said Friday that Bonn has decided once again to hold to its policy against selling military goods in "areas of tension."

Although Saudi Arabia has not been an active combatant in the Middle East, the entire explosive area is covered by the West German embargo.

Decision Expected

The government's decision will probably be given this week to Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud bin Faisal, when he visits Bonn to discuss economic issues.

A government economic spokesman, Armin Gruenewald, said earlier in the week that the government saw no reason to change its 1971 policy limiting the export of arms only to fellow members

of NATO and other governments outside areas of confrontation. The Saudis were specifically interested in buying 800 Marder armored cars, one of the vehicles the West Germans have developed for their own army.

With Bonn rejecting the Saudis' application, defense experts expect the United States, Britain and France to compete for the contract, with the United States being the most likely winner.

Many other bidders from the Middle East, Africa and Latin America have tried to get West German weapons in recent years but they have been generally unsuccessful.

Other Sales

Outside of NATO, Bonn has sold weapons to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland.

Sales to Greece and Turkey, two NATO countries with their own areas of tension, have been limited but not ended by Bonn. When the U.S. Congress halted arms aid to Turkey, the West Germans supplied some of the Turkish needs for replacement parts.

The rejection of the Saudi bid is the latest decision by Bonn last year to ignore an effort by Iran to buy Leopard tanks worth \$400 million. The Iranians took their business to Britain and bought 800 Chieftain tanks, partly because the Leopards were too expensive and partly because of the Bonn embargo.

Mr. Schmidt has delayed a reconsideration of the arms embargo apparently in hopes the general economic recovery in West Germany and among its trading partners would remove some of the pressure by military manufacturers anxious to enlarge their markets.

Statement Expected

After several postponements, the Security Committee of the Cabinet is expected to make a new statement on the issue later this month.

"We will probably say that Iran, Brazil and Peru are not areas of tension but that Israel, Egypt and Syria are," an official said.

The government's overriding concern is to increase West Germany's good standing in the world and to avoid weakening the memories of militarism.

French Beef Up Fleet

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—France will increase its military presence in the Indian Ocean by sending two submarines and a logistics support ship to the area, official sources reported today. This would increase the number of French ships in the area to 14, including the helicopter-carrier Jeanne d'Arc.

Panama Chief Gains Time for Canal Talks

By Edward Schumacher

PANAMA, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Panamanian government chief, Gen. Omar Torrijos, has returned from Cuba with a diplomatic triumph that has bought time for both himself and President Ford in the Panama Canal negotiations.

Gen. Torrijos returned on Thursday not only with the expected assortment of cultural and technical exchange agreements, but also with the unexpectedly outspoken support of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro for Gen. Torrijos' policy of patience in the negotiations.

Coming from Mr. Castro, the support has undermined the potentially violent movement of leftist students here for speedier

negotiations and an immediate take-over of the canal by Panama, according to U.S. and Panamanian officials. The students are the only serious opposition to the general's rule at the moment.

Gen. Torrijos thus has bought at least some of the time that he has said is needed in the negotiations because of the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections. The 70-year-old canal has become an emotional issue in Congress, and neither the Ford administration nor the Torrijos administration want to submit a canal treaty to Congress in an election year.

Primary Issue

Moreover, Ronald Reagan, challenger to President Ford for the Republican nomination, has turned the canal into a presidential primary issue by charging that the negotiations are a sellout of U.S. power and sovereignty rights in the Canal Zone.

News reports from Washington claim that the Ford administration is dragging out the negotiations but U.S. and Panamanian negotiators here insist that the negotiations have not slowed. In contrast with their optimism when negotiations began in June, 1974, on quickly reaching an accord, the negotiators claim that the "cate talks and the actual drafting of the treaty language probably will still be going on after the November election anyway."

The three remaining major issues are: the amount of land, water and military bases to be under U.S. jurisdiction, U.S. defense rights beyond the treaty's expected 25-to-30-year phaseout of the U.S. presence and the rent the United States will pay.

Both countries agree that the 10-mile-wide and 50-mile-long Canal Zone that cuts Panama in half is not sovereign U.S. territory, as the United States has argued for years.

Gen. Torrijos revealed in Cuba

that Mr. Castro has been advising him through emissaries in recent years to be patient in the negotiations and not resort to force.

Gen. Torrijos opened diplomatic relations with Cuba more than a year ago but had been refusing private invitations from Mr. Castro to visit Cuba for fear of upsetting the canal negotiations, sources close to Gen. Torrijos say. After wrangling among his advisers, he accepted the current trip before the revelation that Cuban troops are fighting in Angola.

U.S. officials were pleased to note Friday that the final commitment between the two Caribbean leaders was a pro form document that did not mention either Angola or Cuban demands for the independence of Puerto Rico, two issues sensitive to the United States.

Gen. Torrijos avoided both subjects throughout his five-day Cuban trip, to the point of holding a separate press conference at the airport, and then leaving the country before Mr. Castro held his press conference, in which he freely denounced the United States and supported Cuban intervention in Angola.

Sakharov Loses Authorization to Live in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, said yesterday that he has lost his registration to live in the Moscow area.

Mr. Sakharov told Western correspondents that he could only remain in the capital for three days under Soviet law.

"This is a serious and unexpected complication of my position," Mr. Sakharov said. He said the problem arose when he decided to move from his mother-in-law's apartment in central Moscow to one owned by his wife, Yelena, in a north Moscow suburb.

He said he was registered at the old apartment Wednesday and when he applied for registration at the new apartment, the caretaker refused, saying the other members of the housing cooperative objected to him.

Sudan Delays Trial of 24

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—A high military council has postponed until tomorrow the trial of 24 persons accused of involvement in September's abortive coup against President Gaafar Numeiri.

'Get Out or Get Shot'

Ulster's South Armagh Suffers Under Reign of Double Terror

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, Jan. 18 (UPI)—It is early quiet in Armagh. The hills are russet and covered with ferns and wildly growing scrub and ivy. The narrow country roads, winding through lonely meadows, are empty at midday; helicopters whirl overhead.

"Everyone's just stuck at heart around here," said the very Rev. Henry Little, dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick in Armagh. "People have been killed and had their limbs blown off and we have infants without fathers. We're all stricken with grief and wish to God it would all end."

Within recent months County Armagh has been engulfed in a cycle of terror that has made the 512-square-mile area the center of a British Army buildup, the source of anxiety and tension among officials in London, Dublin and Belfast and symbol of the intransigence and hatreds that simmer in Northern Ireland.

Ten Protestants were murdered in Kingsmill on Jan. 5. The night before, two Roman Catholics were killed in Whitecross and three near the village of Ballydugan. Within the last six months, more than 80 persons have died in the border county and there are reminders of deadly vengeance in the villages and farms scattered through Armagh.

Bogus Roadblock

At the Killen border crossing, on the Dublin road, for example, three Protestants returning from a dog show in Cork were stopped at a bogus security-force roadblock and murdered. In retaliation, Protestant gunmen bagged down a war with Catholic militancy near the border town of Newry and murdered 10 youths. In further retaliation, a Protestant disc jockey was then slain in Armagh city.

"These tit-for-tat murders are tearing the community apart," said a young Catholic priest near the town's hilltop cathedral. "People are terrified. People have told us that they've received telephone calls saying, 'Get out or get shot.' Some families move out each night and sleep with relatives."

Security forces have identified two groups as the killers: the South Armagh Republican Action Force, whose members bagged down a war with Catholic militancy near the border town of Newry and murdered 10 youths. In further retaliation, a Protestant disc jockey was then slain in Armagh city.

The Protestant Action Force, based in the Ulster town of Portadown, is tied to the Protestant extremist Ulster Volunteer Force.

"What's happened in the last few weeks is utterly barbaric but

let's not just isolate Armagh, let's not isolate this county," said Seamus Mallon, representative of the predominantly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party. "I hold no brief for the IRA but I get the feeling that, because it's an IRA stronghold down here and because of the sheer brutality of the murders, we're being singled out. But why don't people look at the facts about who's doing what to whom?"

Grim Statistics

He said that the party would shortly issue a detailed breakdown of sectarian murders in Northern Ireland. Since 1968, he said, more than 480 persons have been killed in religious murders. Of these, 180 were Protestants and the rest Catholics. In County Armagh, about 180 persons have been slain in religious murders. Less than 50 were Protestants, he said, and the rest were Catholics.

South Armagh, called "honey country" by the Northern Ireland Secretary, Merlyn Rees, is part of County Armagh, one of Northern Ireland's six counties. South Armagh is an isolated salient populated by 20,000 predominantly Catholic farmers and dairy men, many of whom voted for the 1921 partition of Ireland that placed the county in the British-ruled North rather than the independent South. The county's southern part juts deep into the Irish Republic and there are many unmarked crossings along the 60-mile Armagh border that the British Army has virtually abandoned any policing of cross-border traffic.

There are about 1,200 troops in the southern portion of the county and the mood is wary. Nearly 60 soldiers have been killed in the county in the last three years, most of them by ambushes, mines and rockets.

Tricolor Over Town

The Provisionals often pay roads, issue safe-passages papers for areas of South Armagh and have virtually established civil war in the town of Crossmaglen, where the illegal Irish republicans sometimes fire over the grated small town hall and local pubs.

British units in towns around Armagh live under semi-legal conditions: Compounds are ringed by corrugated steel walls topped by concertina wire. It is the Irish soldiers, say, and not security forces who hold the initiative.

What angers British soldiers is the county, however, is the lack of contact with the Irish security forces south of the border, where terrorists have a refuge, and regulations imposed on troops dealing with suspected Protestants as Catholic terrorists. The army can use weapons only in defense house searches and arrests at limited and offensive tactics at virtually out of the question because British officials fear would upset the population.

Rat Hordes Eating Crops In W. Africa

DAKAR, Senegal, Jan. 18 (AP)—Millions of rats are moving through the three-nation border area of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania, destroying crops in a region that has barely begun to recover from the disastrous drought at the edge of the Sahara.

The infested area extends over 180,000 acres along the Senegal River where the government's crop protection agency estimates there is a rat for every square meter of land.

"The situation is serious," said Norman Schoonover, regional director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, a participant in agricultural programs in the sector. "There have been very considerable crop losses and there's an obvious health problem, although there is no sign of an epidemic. There is extensive damage to dikes in irrigated areas and large-scale reseedings of crops will be necessary."

Group of Experts

Mr. Schoonover was one of a group of experts from the World Health Organization, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the involved countries who were flying to the sector today to evaluate the situation. They were joining Prof. Jean Bernard, a Belgian rodent specialist, who is trying to determine the varieties of rats.

"To give you an idea of the size of the invasion," said Robert Goudard, an agronomist attached to the Senegal River Development Authority, "440 rats were killed recently during a hunt by children on a 400-square-meter area at Kaedi, Mali."

Rats were reported swimming the Senegal River by the thousands. The river flows the border line between Senegal and Mauritania to the north. Extensive crop development and irrigation projects are under way there through a multinational development authority.

About 150 tons of chemicals and anti-coagulants are on order, but there is some concern that this approach may be dangerous for humans and livestock. Rat bombs by entire villages, with bonuses as an incentive, are seen as another effective method.

There were no estimates on the size of the crop loss, but preliminary projections on the cost of the extermination program ranged between \$1.3 million and \$3.1 million.

Explosives Discovered

BELFAST, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—An IRA bombing campaign may have been checked by the discovery of two tons of explosives aboard a tank truck bound for Belfast, security sources said today.

It was the largest amount of explosives ever found in Northern Ireland. The first aim is to reassure the local populace of a maximum presence here," he said, standing with a patrol on a narrow road 10 miles from Armagh. "The second aim is to carry out operations against terrorists. One overt and the other is covert. It's not easy."

Explosives were discovered in a tank truck bound for Belfast, security sources said today.

Four persons died in violence yesterday in the province, including two Roman Catholics killed by a bomb that wrecked a Belfast pub last night. A man found shot through the head in the Catholic Andersonstown district of the city was claimed by the IRA to have been a spy for the British.

In Londonderry, teen-age IRA gunmen killed a British soldier yesterday.

East Berlin Honors Two Party Founders

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—About 150,000 East Berliners joined in a procession here today to commemorate the 57th anniversary of the death of the co-founders of the German Communist party, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Heading a procession to a memorial here to the two founders were the leaders of the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) party, among them party chief Erich Honecker.

Mias Luxemburg and Liebknecht were executed by government troops without trial on Jan. 18, 1919, after taking part in a Communist uprising in Berlin.

Snowslide Kills 12

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—An avalanche killed 12 porters crossing a pass 15,100 feet up in the Himalayas Friday, the Press Trust of India reported today. The news agency said rescuers saved 17 others in the snow slide near the Kashmiri winter resort of Gulmarg.

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Arafat Detects Signs Of Shift in U.S. Policy

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Yasser Arafat said last week that he detected the beginning of a "verbal change" in official U.S. attitudes toward the Palestinian issue. But the guerrilla leader indicated that he expected the United States nonetheless to use its veto in the United Nations Security Council debate on the Middle East.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said that he hoped that the debate would lead to "greater understanding of the Israeli military occupation and greater isolation of Israeli forces and their racist expansionist objectives."

In an interview last week, Mr. Arafat said that the PLO delegation in New York would work "to bring a solid and strong reaction, but definitely we know there is something called a veto."

"We do not expect that the Security Council will take us to Palestine on a magic carpet or liberate our homeland from the Zionist occupation," the 47-year-old guerrilla leader said. "It is only a step—maybe it will be a big step, or a small step—in our struggle."

Mr. Arafat, who spoke in English after having previously written out in Arabic the answers to questions submitted to him, accused the CIA of "participating in collaboration with what he termed 'international Zionism and international imperialism.'"

He asserted that the aim of this "conspiracy" was to par-



Yasser Arafat

people their right to exist," he said.

"The Palestinian leader said that he detected in Israel 'the beginning of dissatisfaction' with what he described as the Israeli government's 'arrogant, Zionist-fascist mentality.'"

"We are confident that the time will come when the Jewish citizens will demand the creation of a democratic, secular state which we ourselves have been asking for over the past several years," he said.

In a written reply to a question about U.S. public opinion on the Palestinian question, Mr. Arafat asserted that the American people had opposed "the adventures of previous administrations in Vietnam, because it was they who were paying the price in the same way that the ordinary American now pays with his taxes the price of Zionist blackmail."

Roots of Question

"When the American people understand the roots of the Palestinian question," he added, "they will be more friendly to our just cause because justice is on our side—and we are asking for peace and not war and aggression."

Mr. Arafat asserted that the Israeli government was increasing "its intransigence and madness" and was "living in a dream world."

"They still deny the Palestinian

Salvage Delayed At Mine in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Plans to send down the first salvage teams into the flooded Chasala coal mine in northeast India, where 375 miners were trapped three weeks ago, were called off today following reports that more water was entering the 1,000-foot shaft.

R.N. Sharma, managing director of the state-owned mine, said that efforts were being made to trace the new source of water. He had said last night that only a few feet of water remained above the first of the two levels where the miners were working, but he said today that the salvage effort would be delayed at least three days because of the new leakage.

Recent newspaper reports from the area have suggested that water pumped from the mine into the nearby Damodar River was seeping back into the shaft.

Two Survivors Of Vanished Ship

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A Japanese fishing vessel has picked up two survivors from the giant ore carrier *Berge Isara*, missing in the Pacific since Dec. 28.

The survivors reported three explosions aboard the 227,556-ton ship, according to the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency in a message relayed to Lloyd's maritime "brokers" in London.

"We do not know whether or not the ship has sunk," a Lloyd's spokesman said.

The two survivors were reported to be in good condition when they were picked up 400 miles east of the Philippine Islands. The vessel was on a voyage from Brazil to Japan.

Israel Favorable To Spanish Ties

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said yesterday that Israel would react favorably to any move by Spain to establish diplomatic relations.

Mr. Allon's statement was made in response to Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Maria Arellano's remarks Friday expressing the hope that Spain would soon normalize relations with Israel.

In a television appearance, Mr. Arellano said that such a move would not change Spain's attitude toward supporting United Nations resolutions on the Middle East, the return of Israeli-occupied territory and the rights of the Palestinian people.

Heavy Winds Disrupt Air Traffic in Greece

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Hurricane-force winds gusting through the Athens area and the Aegean disrupted shipping and airline schedules and toppled power lines as up to 18 inches of snow fell in central and northern Greece yesterday.

Police reported scores of mountain villages were isolated by the continuing heavy snowfall. Athens airport was closed for several hours early yesterday as the winds reached 100 miles an hour.

No Clues in Murders of 8 Women in 7 Years

French Killer Blends Easily Into Banal, Gray Background

By John Vinocur

NOGENT-SUR-ORNE, France, Jan. 18 (AP).—This is the France of vacant lots, of no-star restaurants and girls with runs in their stockings. This is the France of mud-caked sidewalks and somebody who has killed eight women.

He murdered again this month, dragging a 20-year-old typist into a garbage-strewn yard between a carpentry shop and a small hotel. The newspapers talked about a suburban Jack the Ripper, and the Monster from the Banks of the Orne (River), but these are overrated.

It is the banality of the killer and his victims, the apparent dullness of their lives, that the police say is making it hard for them. Like the salesmen and secretaries who file into the little station here to take the 7:14 to Paris, neither the murderer nor the dead women have offered enough distinguishing marks or clues to help. "We have nothing," said a detective. "I'm not kidding, nothing," he repeated. "No leads."

Public Record

"What we know about the guy is public record," the detective said. "He's a hunter, he's meticulous, he's intelligent. He seems to get his pleasure out of preparing and watching his victims, because the crimes are committed

very quickly. The women are not molested, although their underclothes are removed, and usually the killer takes their purse with him. We figure he may be impotent. But there's nothing unusual or interrelated about the women he's hit except that they are all brunettes. And there's nothing special about him obviously, because a minute after it's over, he blends perfectly, absolutely noiselessly, into this charming setting."

The setting is a four-square-mile area in Nogent (population 15,636), and the neighboring village, Villers-Saint-Paul (population 3,939), about 30 miles north of Paris, or about a half hour away on the suburban rail line. It is a gray and black place of apartment buildings facing brick row houses. The horizon is smothered by smoke from a chemical plant just beyond the railroad tracks.

The killer knows the communities and their rhythms perfectly and acts at the only real moment of flux—when people are walking in the darkness to catch the train to Paris or returning home at nightfall. Over the seven-year period that the killings have continued, they stop as the days lengthen in the spring and light comes to the commuting hours. The series goes back to January, 1969, when a woman, Mrs. Andrée Lecron, preparing her husband's dinner, was wounded

in the shoulder by a .22-caliber bullet fired through a window. Thirteen days later, the first killing took place. Mrs. Thérèse Adam, a 49-year-old widow, was shot in the head and lacerated with a knife as she got out of her car near her home. The pattern was virtually the same in November of that year when the body of Mrs. Suzanne Merienne was found 200 yards from Mrs. Lecron's house.

3-Year Gap

A three-year gap followed before the next killing. When Maurice Van Ryte, 23, was discovered with a .22-caliber bullet in her head, the police thought then that they might find a break in the case by investigating the gap. Prison records, army enlistment records, hospital lists, the movements of road-building teams in the area and the personnel records of local employers were studied. Messages went out all over Europe and France looking for similar crimes committed with a .22-caliber weapon. The result, with two detectives working full time, was zero. And the killings continued.

There was one vague description, from the daughter of the second woman killed—that of a well-built young man with call-like brown eyes. No fingerprints were available, the killer having wiped off doorknobs of the houses he entered.

At one point the police thought

they found a substantial clue in a bit of a plastic car cover found in an airline bag near a murder scene. The bag was one of hundreds of thousands sold in France but the police decided to run down the purchasers of the car covers in the area. They spoke to 29 people who had covers. One more was unaccounted for from the stock records of a local supermarket—and it had been stolen.

The police have acknowledged some difficulty in determining whether the bullets were fired by a pistol or a rifle, but they tracked down 500 rifles sold in the area and checked the order blanks of what appears to be the manufacturer. Again a dead end.

Same Pattern

After killing a woman a year ago, virtually the same pattern was repeated Dec. 11 when Julia Gonçalves, a 35-year-old Portuguese immigrant, was shot, stabbed and partly undressed. On Jan. 6, as she walked to the station at Villers, it was the turn of Françoise Jakubowska.

The reaction of residents to the eighth killing was less violent than might have been expected. There was an emergency municipal meeting at which more police were requested and groups of neighbors were formed to walk to the station together, but there were no shrill calls or demonstrations. The reason was that the townspeople know that since the

heavy police presence to investigate the killings over the past years, all other crime, even hubcap thefts, is statistically almost non-existent.

So far 4,800 apartments in the communities have been visited by the police, and 588 reports made on unusual aspects of the visits. There have been 81 search warrants issued and hundreds of letters and telephoned tips run down. The No. 3 man in the national police, Honoré Gerardon, has taken over the investigation.

"It's a strange feeling riding around in a patrol car here," said a member of the gendarmes brigade at neighboring Creil. "You can see the curtains being pulled back one by one as you drive by. Nobody is on the streets at night. We saw a guy at 8:45 the other evening and we stopped him because it's such an odd sight now. He said he was going to work, so we drove him to the plant. Everything was in order but that gives you an idea of how we're pushing it."

"The distressing thing with the killer," said the detective, "is that time would seem to be working for him, not us. Outside the ultimate aberration—that he murders people—he seems to be a very sane, ordinary guy, maybe even a good father. The problem is that it's not the needle in the haystack we're looking for, but one piece of straw in a pile of 10 million."

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Amorphous Civil War

There can be little doubt that Lebanon is now being ravaged by a civil war, and not simply an accumulation of violent incidents. Nor can there be much question that the fundamental issue is the delicate and artificial balance that had previously been maintained, politically, between Christians and Muslims. There are also other elements, including the vital one of economic imbalance which has given the Christians a dominant role in that facet of Lebanese life, as well as the external threat posed by Syrian ambitions, Israeli fears and the aspirations of the Palestinians.

That much is clear, as more and more of Lebanon and its peoples become embroiled in the deadly game that had wasted their country. What is still very obscure are the precise grounds on which a settlement might be reached—or even what would constitute a victory for any of the elements in the struggle.

Possibly the presidency of Lebanon, which should, constitutionally, be decided in September, may serve to give some outlines to Lebanon's polarization, some goal toward which the major contestants might work or

fight. But in Lebanon the president is chosen by the parliament, and there seems little likelihood that the new elections to that body, which should take place this spring, can be held.

It can be argued that Lebanon still has a chance to avert the worst; that it can still work out, because of the very amorphousness of the present clash, some political solution. But that prospect is dimming with each bloodstained hour. More and more ruined Baalbek, rather than lively, prosperous Beirut, seems to typify Lebanon. And what once appeared to offer the world a model of a multi-cultural society now expresses the inability of men of different faiths to live together in equity and mutual understanding. The Lebanese war poses dangers of spreading beyond national borders and setting the whole Middle East ablaze with fires that could touch off even broader conflagrations. It also sets a pattern of tribal conflict that can bring little hope to those other areas, in so many parts of the world, where neighbor strikes at neighbor because of irrelevant differences in color, creed and fanatical group loyalty.

Mission to Moscow

The decision to have Secretary Kissinger visit Moscow next week to seek a breakthrough in the deadlocked Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2), despite the fast-deteriorating Angola situation is soundly based. While strains on any front must inevitably hinder negotiations on other issues, the mutual Soviet-American interest in dampening down the nuclear arms race separates it from all other aspects of their limited adversary relationship.

"We have never considered the limitation of strategic arms as a favor we grant to the Soviet Union, to be turned on and off according to the ebb and flow of our relations," Mr. Kissinger said Wednesday. This was an admission to such administration critics as Ronald Reagan; but the more important question is how far the Ford administration—and the Brezhnev administration in Moscow—were prepared to challenge their military advisers in curbing the buildup of new nuclear weapons. The irony in the SALT-2 deadlock is that it concerns two weapons of secondary importance and yet threatens the vital limitations on the primary weapons of destruction that were agreed in principle at Vladivostok in November, 1974.

The Vladivostok accord would limit the strategic ballistic missiles that could destroy both countries in 40 minutes. The Soviet Backfire bomber and American Cruise missile that have taken center stage in the recent SALT controversy are slow, subsonic delivery systems that, under any realistic agreement, would only add marginally to the overall both sides already possess.

Most important, both Backfire and the Cruise missile are "second-strike" rather than "first-strike" weapons, since they would take hours to arrive on target, giving far too much warning to be used in a pre-

emptive blow. The Vladivostok agreement places ceilings that are much too high on potential first-strike weapons—limiting MIRV missiles and bombers to an additional 1,080—but the hope is that these ceilings subsequently can be reduced.

A reduction of the MIRV missiles, to 900 or less, with half of them deployed at sea would head off for a very long time the possibility of either side acquiring a credible first-strike capability against the land-based forces of the other. It would also head off the critical danger of "crisis instability," the danger that either side would be tempted to shoot first in a crisis for fear of the theoretical advantage the other might gain if it sought to destroy the bulk of the adversary's land-based forces with a small portion of its own multiple-warhead missiles. The effort to consolidate the Vladivostok agreement and to proceed to such reductions must not be permitted to break down in the dispute over the Backfire bomber and the Cruise missile. There are many ways to limit both these new weapons to a level that would not substantially affect the stability of the nuclear balance. The best way would be to ban them both.

Short of that, limits on numbers and range can be imposed that would head off a major addition to strategic capability. This, undoubtedly, is the route the Brezhnev-Kissinger talks will take, since neither government evidently is prepared to challenge its military completely.

An imperfect agreement, however, will be better than none, if it includes—or even keeps the way open for—the vital reduction in ceilings on first-strike weapons to which both sides are committed in principle by the Vladivostok accords.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

94th, Second Session

The 94th Congress returns for its second session this week with the legislative outlook heavily overcast by political clouds.

President Ford is not only seeking election in his own right, but because of former Governor Reagan's candidacy, he feels himself under pressure to prove his credentials as a conservative. At the same time, several of the most influential Democrats in the Senate are either active or potential candidates for their party's nomination.

Under these election-year circumstances, it will be more than ordinarily difficult for a Republican President and a Democratic Congress to maintain a reasonable give-and-take spirit, which is essential if major legislation is to be worked out when the two branches of government are under divided control.

Yet critical issues in such areas as energy, the environment and transportation have to be acted on in this Congress. Questions regarding the conduct of foreign policy and of the intelligence agencies cannot be evaded. They are certain to continue to generate tension between the White House and Capitol Hill.

With the pace of recovery from the recession still uncertain, economic issues probably will provide the most heated partisan debate. Too much competitive rhetoric and too many positions adopted for electoral effect are likely as Mr. Ford and the opposition Democrats both try to demonstrate that they can hold down the budget and be socially compassionate as well.

This highly politicized battle of the budget will open when the President submits his figures for the new fiscal year. The next

battle will be fought when Congress tries to override Mr. Ford's veto of the bill appropriating money for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare, for the current fiscal year.

Tax reform remains a highly charged issue. The House's last session passed a milk-and-water version of a tax reform. Given the propensities of the bipartisan majority of the Senate Finance Committee, there is a high risk that even that feeble measure may be converted into a bill creating new or larger loopholes for favored corporations. Given also the wide gulf between the conservative views of the Ford administration and the liberal views of many Democrats in Congress, consensus on a veto-proof tax-reform bill of major scope is unattainable.

Unless and until the White House changes hands and a new president gives the reformers effective leadership, tax reform is going to proceed one small step at a time, if it proceeds at all.

Important as it is for the federal government to economize on all its routine operations, this year's record-breaking peacetime deficit is due in large part to the recession. If the economy could continue a vigorous recovery, that would do more than either President or Congress can immediately accomplish in reducing the deficit. Recovery would mean higher tax revenues and smaller payments for unemployment compensation, food stamps and welfare. The only real way to win the battle of the budget is to achieve the right mix of economic policies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 13, 1901

LONDON.—London was generally inclined to be joyful yesterday at the news of victory from South Africa, which is about the best in weeks, but a wet blanket was soon to extinguish all such feeling. Just about midday it began to be whispered around that Queen Victoria was ill—and seriously so. This, at her great age (81), does indeed give cause for worry.

Fifty Years Ago

January 13, 1926

WILKES BARRE, Pa.—After listening to a militant address by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, 25,000 striking miners at a mass meeting here today vehemently registered their disapproval of the suggestion of the question of arbitration being put to a vote. They indicated clearly that they were ready to follow Lewis to a fight to the finish to win their strike.



President Ford Crosses the Delaware.

A Campaign Appeal to the Networks

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—After all the post-Vietnam and Watergate talk about the need for reform in presidential politics—even after some useful controls over campaign financing and convention procedures—the preliminary skirmishes in the primary election states still sound like communal wars from a battlefield.

There is very little in all these grinning faces and simplistic slogans on the nightly news reports from the hustings that can help a puzzled voter identify the central issues of the coming year. We are beginning, vaguely, to recognize "Ronald," "Jimmy," "Mo," and "Scoop," but while they tour the primary election states, exhausting themselves and their meager audiences with 10 or 12 "speeches" a day, the nation as a whole hasn't the vaguest idea of what they are really saying, or what sort of characters they really are.

Why can we not, then, finally in this Bicentennial election year, have at least a fair and honest series of discussions on national television by the candidates and potential candidates on the major questions that will affect the lives of the American people in the coming four or eight years?

Prime Time

We are obviously not going to get national or even regional primaries in 1976, but we do have national television networks, and plenty of prime-time hours, and if "Meet the Press" and "Face the Nation" can get the candidates to play catch-as-catch-can before the football games, presumably they could organize a really thoughtful series of discussions on the major issues of the campaign.

There are some fundamental issues lurking vaguely around the edges of these primary election exhibitions in New Hampshire, Florida, Iowa and other spring-training camps:

Is the increasingly powerful federal government really the enemy of the economic and social well-being of the people? Sometimes it has obviously failed, sometimes succeeded both in domestic and foreign policy, but where and why, and what are the remedies?

In a world of increasingly pow-

erful big labor unions and multinational corporations at home, and centrally organized economies and armies abroad, is it really reasonable to suppose that we will have less rather than more federal control in the next decade?

Or that the states will match the federal government's record of social progress over the last two generations?

These are obviously questions on which serious men and women can divide, and they are being seriously debated by many private individuals and institutions all over America, but not by the candidates in the presidential campaign.

No Answers

They are hunting delegates and headlines. The two major parties are avoiding the debate because they suspect their candidates are divided on the answers or have no answers. But the private citizens and the private institutions of press, radio and television, among others, need not be helpless to do something about this spectacle.

Especially in this preliminary phase of the campaign, when everything seems threatened but

nothing has been settled in either party or among the battalions of candidates, it may still be possible to bring some common public sense to bear on this present incoherent political process.

The candidates, if they are pressed hard enough by the responsible voters and private institutions of the nation, cannot refuse to discuss the pressing questions of the coming years. Most of them are complaining, anyway, that they can't get a national audience and would welcome it.

They could not, if asked, refuse to make their financial and medical records available, to indicate their preference for vice-president—a critical question after Agnew and Eagleton in 1972, especially since the leading candidates in 1976 are now in their sixties—and even to indicate what kind of cabinet they would appoint.

The issue at this early phase of the campaign is not whether the people like what they see—obviously they don't like it at all—but that they don't see very much except the superficial political tactics and tricks of the old politics.

The networks, reaching a national audience, have a special

responsibility here. They have the instrument, and they have the informed and inquiring public, to bring the main political questions and characters into every village in the land, but this requires a new formula for inquiry and new, more generous allocation of time.

The difficult and complex questions cannot be explored by a number of reporters in a hurry. It takes at least an hour by one or at most two carefully prepared reporters to question the candidates, with the utmost fairness, in order to get at the quality of the minds and characters of these men who hope to lead us into the 1980s.

In a way, everybody now feels trapped in the old techniques of politics, television, newspaper and show business, but there is nothing in the Constitution or even in the rules of the Federal Communications Commission that says we can't change it, and we still have time.

After all, as Irving Kristol said in the Wall Street Journal the other day, there is something to be said for old-fashioned conservative "stupidity," but he added that "there will always come a time" . . . in the life of a nation when "stupidity" is not enough.

Restive Tribes in Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is distressing to return from Africa and find the cultivated old continent of Europe subsiding into its own form of tribalism. Just as new African governments make concerted efforts to curb the power of tribes and subordinate them to the greater concept of the nation state.

Most informed persons are aware of the difficulty posed by tribal traditions to Africa's experiment with modern political nationalism. Several wars at least tangentially pertaining to this issue have already been fought: The Katanga insurrection in Zaïre; Nigeria's Biafra conflict; the Sudan civil war; the Chad guerrilla uprising; Eritrea's struggle against Ethiopia.

On the whole, the young African states have made impressive headway in establishing the priority interests of central government. They tend to regard tribal claims in a way similar to that assumed by medieval European rulers toward over-ambitious feudal fiefdoms.

In the name of modern nationalism and in order to avoid tribalism's splitting tendencies, several African lands have proclaimed European tongues as their official language: English in Zambia, French in Gabon, Portuguese in Mozambique, etc.

Yet contemporaneous with this phenomenon is a trend in Europe to break up into even smaller segments, both geographic and linguistic. Nations already shrunken on the scale of influence by the loss of former empires. One cannot forget that several countries threatened by such tribalism were great powers within relatively recent times.

This is true for Britain, where arguments over "devolution" versus local "nationalism" rage in non-English sections of the United Kingdom including Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is not merely a matter of reviving relatively little-used languages like Gaelic and Welsh but of actually shifting major authority, including title to mineral wealth, into regional hands.

either African or European, is understandable, viewed against mankind's record of seeking individuality when this is not inconsistent with security. Yet as anti-tribalism is now expressed by almost all member states of the Organization of African Unity, it is a logical and forward-looking human step.

Such cannot be said for European tribalism, however, despite its romantic background in terms of Celtic poetry, Catalan history or the extraordinarily vital obscurity of the Basques. For European tribalism is gaining vigor at precisely the moment when the movement for European unity is losing vigor.

The concept of "Europe" with its own political machinery, currency and military defenses is little advanced over 15 years ago. And separatist trends within some of its major components scarcely harmonize with the thought of a vital European community.

Of course the contemporary nation where tribalism is most dangerously latent is Russia. The U.S.S.R. contains the seeds of its own potential destruction in the form of Ukrainian, Baltic, Armenian, Georgian, Turkic, Kirghiz, Uzbek and Kazakh nationalism.

If ever permitted to develop unchecked, these would tear apart the great conglomerate ruled from Moscow. But, despite similar movements on a miniature scale among Europe's former imperial powers, there is no sign of dangerous tribalism today in any corner of the Muscovite Empire.

The reason for this is simple: The U.S.S.R. remains strong and cemented together by a regime in the Kremlin that is resolutely determined that whatever happens to other empires or other tribal assemblages, no similar disintegrating movement will be tolerated within the disciplined Soviet system.

Of course the contemporary nation where tribalism is most dangerously latent is Russia. The U.S.S.R. contains the seeds of its own potential destruction in the form of Ukrainian, Baltic, Armenian, Georgian, Turkic, Kirghiz, Uzbek and Kazakh nationalism.

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The reason for this is simple: The U.S.S.R. remains strong and cemented together by a regime in the Kremlin that is resolutely determined that whatever happens to other empires or other tribal assemblages, no similar disintegrating movement will be tolerated within the disciplined Soviet system.

UN Debate And Israel's Strategy

By Joseph Kraft

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—"Play your best pitcher today because tomorrow it may rain and then you can play him again the day after." That old bit of baseball lore characterizes the Israeli approach to the debate on Palestine at the UN Security Council. While the tactic seems to be working now, the debate here has shown that the day it won't rain is fast approaching. So the Israelis would be well advised to begin formulating a different strategy as soon as they get to the Security Council hurdle next week.

The present debate has centered around the role of the Palestinian Arabs in a settlement of the conflicts between Israel and the Arab states. The debate was opened by Syria, at a price for sending Resolutions 242 and 338 which fixed the pre-1967 lines as the basis for settlement between Israel and the Arab states but which made no mention of the Palestinians except as refugees.

The Israelis, from the outset, decided to boycott the Security Council session. That decision was based on two calculations. One was that the Arab states would put forward a position knocking down Resolutions 242 and 338. The other was that the Ford administration, in an election year, would feel obliged to veto any resolution which the Israelis did not like.

At the outset of the debate both these assumptions seemed justified. The Syrians advanced a proposal which asserted the right of the Palestinians to take over what is now Israel. The U.S. delegate, Daniel Moynihan, indicated the United States would veto any resolution which would nullify 242 and 338, and which claimed a Palestinian right as distinct from a Palestinian interest.

But other Arab delegates showed distinct moderation in their speeches. The Egyptians indicated they would settle for a resolution putting the question up to the Geneva conference with a place at the conference open for the PLO. Jordan said that the survival of Israel is not at stake.

Caution Shown

In framing a resolution, moreover, an Arab drafting committee has shown great caution. One far as least the committee has pulled back from drafts brazenly assaulting Israel's right to exist. It has been trying with a draft that would merely add to existing UN resolutions an endorsement of the "rights" of the Palestinians.

That wording found favor in the debate with several Security Council members allied or friendly to the United States, Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Pakistan and Sweden all endorsed it. So far as least a resolution would leave the United States badly isolated.

My guess is that in the end the Arab states will either overshoot the mark again and provoke a U.S. veto or fail to agree on a resolution and go for a postponement. The Israelis are probably home free once again. But they would ignore the lesson of what has been happening here at their peril.

So the Israelis have a strong interest in starting some diplomatic action on another front. If he is wise, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will bring with him a proposal for engaging the Syrians and PLO when he comes to Washington later this month.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Spells	Sales in \$1,000				Net	Spells	Sales in \$1,000				Net
	High	Low	Low	Low			High	Low	Low	Low	
GMOA/CAC 5827	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/258	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5828	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/259	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5829	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/260	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5830	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/261	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5831	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/262	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5832	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/263	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5833	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/264	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5834	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/265	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5835	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/266	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5836	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/267	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5837	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/268	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5838	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/269	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5839	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/270	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5840	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/271	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5841	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/272	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5842	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/273	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5843	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/274	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5844	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/275	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5845	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/276	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5846	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/277	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5847	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/278	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5848	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/279	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5849	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/280	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5850	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/281	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5851	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/282	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5852	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/283	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5853	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/284	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5854	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/285	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5855	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/286	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5856	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/287	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5857	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/288	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5858	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/289	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA/CAC 5859	363	97/2	594	34	+	Houdr 97/290	92	85	83	84/9	+
GMOA											

December 29, 1975



20,000,000 European Units of Account
9¼ % 1975-1985 Bonds

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

DECEMBER 1993

appears to be insatiable, particularly for five-year notes. Not surprisingly, this demand has enabled bankers to lower the coupons on the new issues.

But dealers also report that institutional investors are suddenly awakening to the fact that the price of five-year notes is being driven by five to seven-year paper and are now rushing to buy longer-term securities with high coupons while they still can.

Up to now, virtually all of the money moving into the bond market has come from the shifting out of short-term dollar holdings. Except for a brief spurt in the early part of this month when interest rates first started to fall dramatically, the dollar

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

But on Friday, it was an upbeat market again, with the Dow up 5.12 on volume of 25.94 million shares.

There seems to be enough underlying strength in the economy to assure continued expansion for many months ahead. And the history of previous expansion periods for the domestic economy in the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 2)

Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading)

Company	Price	Change
Am. Express	43 1/2	+1/2
Am. International	38 1/2	+1/2
Bank of America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Montreal	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of New York	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Tokyo	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Victoria	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Australia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Canada	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western India	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Japan	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Korea	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Latin America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Middle East	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western North Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Oceania	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western South America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Southeast Asia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Europe	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Asia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Australia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Canada	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western India	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Japan	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Korea	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Latin America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Middle East	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western North Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Oceania	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western South America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Southeast Asia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Europe	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Asia	44 1/2	+1/2

Y. Stock Exchange

Week ended Jan. 16, 1976

Company	Price	Change
Am. Express	43 1/2	+1/2
Am. International	38 1/2	+1/2
Bank of America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Montreal	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of New York	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Tokyo	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Victoria	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Australia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Canada	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western India	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Japan	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Korea	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Latin America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Middle East	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western North Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Oceania	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western South America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Southeast Asia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Europe	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Asia	44 1/2	+1/2

American Exchange

Week ended Jan. 16, 1976

Company	Price	Change
Am. Express	43 1/2	+1/2
Am. International	38 1/2	+1/2
Bank of America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Montreal	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of New York	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Tokyo	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Victoria	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Australia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Canada	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western India	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Japan	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Korea	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Latin America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Middle East	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western North Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Oceania	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western South America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Southeast Asia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Europe	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Asia	44 1/2	+1/2

European Borrowings

ASBINGTON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).

Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to foreign banks fell \$683 million to \$7 billion in the week ending Jan. 16, the Federal Reserve said. This was \$576 million less than the level of European borrowings in the year-end week.

Market

Work Week

Company	Price	Change
Am. Express	43 1/2	+1/2
Am. International	38 1/2	+1/2
Bank of America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Montreal	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of New York	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Tokyo	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Victoria	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Australia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Canada	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western India	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Japan	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Korea	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Latin America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Middle East	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western North Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Oceania	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western South America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Southeast Asia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Europe	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Asia	44 1/2	+1/2

Stocks

Work Week

Company	Price	Change
Am. Express	43 1/2	+1/2
Am. International	38 1/2	+1/2
Bank of America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Montreal	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of New York	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Tokyo	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Victoria	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Australia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Canada	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western India	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Japan	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Korea	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Latin America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Middle East	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western North Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Oceania	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western South America	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Southeast Asia	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Europe	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Africa	44 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Western Asia	44 1/2	+1/2

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. Rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Currency	Rate
U.S. dollar	1.0000
British pound	2.9375
French franc	6.5596
German mark	3.3637
Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	360.71
Swiss franc	2.0048
Canadian dollar	0.7150
Australian dollar	0.6925
New Zealand dollar	0.6725
South African rand	2.0638
Hong Kong dollar	7.8060
Singapore dollar	1.3678
Malaysian ringgit	2.3362
Indonesian rupiah	1678.20
Thai baht	50.3410
Philippine peso	49.6860
Thai baht	50.3410
Philippine peso	49.6860

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

last 120 years shows the average length to have been 33 months. The current one is now only nine months old.

It is true, of course, that the current business upturn is spotty, but that is quite normal. The big thrust is now coming principally from revived consumer spending and auto sales. But housing and business-capital spending promise to increase in the months ahead to help the recovery along.

Although overall construction activity has been lagging, the housing market has been steadily regaining life for several months and should continue to do so. While business spending for new plants and equipment is expected to increase by only 5.5 per cent this year, according to a government survey last week, the figure may well turn out to be considerably higher once businessmen see continued evidence of a stronger economy, improved profits, further strength in their own corporate liquidity and declining interest rates.

Concern and Caution

However, there are enough clouds in the picture to warrant concern and caution. Programs must be found to "use the high level of unemployment—a situation bound to remain serious with so many states and cities cutting back on their spending, reducing services and furloughing employees. The need for more industrial jobs—and the incentives to create them—is obvious.

There is also the danger of re-emerging inflation as the economy becomes stronger or Washington adopts needlessly stimulative policies in this presidential election year. There is the further prospect of a long, muddled move for large wage increases by labor in a critical year of bargaining in several key industries, covering 4.5 million workers.

The need for greater political and economic stability in the rest of the world is another crucial element in prospects for the U.S. economy.

For the moment, at least, the financial markets seem to be accepting the positive factors in the outlook and discounting the negative ones. They have been fairly reliable as leading indicators, although not infallible. Have they been overreacting with their recent enthusiasm? Only time will tell, of course, but the fundamentals in the economic picture seem to justify a measure of market bullishness at this point.

Record Flow of Issues, Changing Terms Have Investors Concerned

(Continued from Page 1)

has remained remarkably stable on the foreign-exchange market. This would indicate that, as yet, European currencies are not being sold to buy dollar-denominated securities.

With the United States now running a stable trade surplus, there is considerable commercial demand for dollars outside the United States. If there were any significant investment demand for dollars, the dollar presumably would be rising sharply.

Differential

The fact that it is not in proof that the bond-market boom is strictly a function of the widening differential between short-term and medium to long-term dollar securities is, unfortunately, it is impossible to estimate how much of the money now flowing into the bond market represents a real shift in investment strategy and how much is the simply opportunistic game played by the banks, which can borrow short-term dollars at from 5 1/2 to 7 per cent (depending on the length of the loan) and invest the funds in bonds yielding almost 10 per cent. The difference is pocketed as net profit—to which must be added the hefty management and underwriting commissions plus selling-group fees for marketing the bonds. The danger, of course, is that when short-term rates start moving up, the bond holders will get dumped onto the market.

But that is a worry for early spring. For now, the word is buy, buy, buy.

This demand is enabling bankers to both lower the coupons on offer and effectively extend the life of the loans.

On the coupon side, Norway, which is a triple-A credit, is seeking to pay a 1/2 per cent for a five-year, \$100-million loan. The last time this market saw such a low coupon was exactly one year ago. Despite the size and low coupon, the issue is much sought after.

At the other end of the scale, Occidental Overseas Ltd. is offering \$30 million of five-year

East Berlin Drops Party Reference To German Unity

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (Reuters).

East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) party has published new draft rules for its members, dropping all references to German unity and underlining the country's place in the Soviet bloc.

Big Grain Sales To Russia Held Unlikely in 1976

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).

New large sales of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union this season appear to be remote, at least until delivery bottlenecks affecting wheat and corn already purchased are cleared up, an Agriculture Department official said.

The Soviet Union bought about 10.3 million metric tons of grain last summer before an embargo was ordered by the Ford administration. When it was lifted Oct. 20, officials said that Russia could buy 7 million tons more without further consultation with the United States.

Strikers Deny Seizing Watches

NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland, Jan. 18 (AP).

The 180 employees who have occupied the Neuchâtel plant of Bulova Watch Co. Inc. denied reports today that they have seized the stocks of the U.S.-owned factory.

An employee spokesman said: "We are not going to touch—this is official—nor will we allow management to touch" the 27,000 watches in the occupied plant.

New Finnish Banknotes

HELSINKI, Jan. 18 (Reuters).

The Bank of Finland has decided to modify some banknotes, introducing anti-counterfeiting features.


After the Côte d'Azur discover Mount Azur.

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Options Open

Ford Motor Credit of Canada is in the market for \$Can. 50 million for seven years. It was originally being offered with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent—but that was before GMAC out its proposed terms. Managers will only say that they are keeping all their options open—in terms of amount, coupon and pricing—noting that the initial quarter-point differential over the GMAC notes was more than adequate compensation for the fact that Ford Motor Credit of the United States, guaranteeing the loan, is rated double-A by Moody's and A by S & P. Thus, with the GMAC terms changed, something is going to give in the Ford conditions.

Royal Trust Mortgage Corp. is also in the market, offering \$Can. 15 million of five-year paper with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent. Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien is also selling \$Can. 20 million of five-year paper with a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent.

Boylor increased its loan to \$Can. 30 million from \$Can. 25 million. The six-year paper carried a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent and was sold at a premium of 100 1/2, cutting the yield to 9 6/8 per cent.

In the deutsche-mark sector, Brazil's Vale do Rio Doce sold 70 million DM of 9-per-cent notes that can be held five or eight years at the option of the holder. The issue price was 99 1/4.

On offer is a 100-million-DM, eight-year loan for Norpelle, a Norwegian company owned by the consortium of oil companies operating the Ekofisk oil field. A coupon of 8 1/2 per cent is being offered—a concession to the eight-year maturity. Most recent DM issues have been five years.

Still on offer is the 50-million-DM, seven-year loan for Singapore Airlines, guaranteed by the Republic of Singapore, and expected to carry a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent.

Sanofi is offering 100 million DM of 10-year bonds with a coupon of 8 per cent. This technically is not a Eurobond as it is managed by a syndicate at domestic West German banks, but it is being offered internationally. The maturity is particularly noteworthy as domestic government issues in West Germany have only been stretched out to seven years so far.

Priced at 99 3/4 last week was the 100-million-DM, six-year loan for Peugeot. Carrying a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent, it was priced to yield 8.3 per cent.

Expected to be announced this week is a 100-million French franc loan for Peugeot. The 10-year loan is expected to carry a coupon of 10 per cent.

The only other bond on offer is a 20-million-DM of Account loan for Enso Gutzeit of Finland. The eight-year loan is to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

In the Eurobond sector, one World Bank sold 100 million guilders of seven-year, 8-per-cent notes at par.

In the syndicated bank-loan market, bankers report very little business. Sao Paulo is trying to arrange a \$300-million, five-year credit offering 1 7/8 points over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) for six-month Eurodollars. South Africa Airways is seeking \$100 million for the same terms.

Smaller loans arranged include \$50 million for the Industrial Credit Bank of Iran for 6 years at 1 1/4 over Libor. However, "substantial" front-end fees raise the return to participating banks to "well over" (depending on the size of the participation) 1 3/8 points.

Mitsui arranged a five-year loan of \$25 million at 1 3/4 over Libor.

International Issues

(7-15 years)	Jan. 14: 8.82%; Jan. 7: 8.94%
Industrials	(5-7 years)
Jan. 14: 7.69%; Jan. 7: 7.82%	
Industrials	(7-15 years)
Jan. 14: 8.89%; Jan. 7: 9.00%	

Market Turnover

Jan. 18	Jan. 9
Cedel \$345.7 mil.	\$294.8 mil.
Euroclear \$500.8 mil.	\$279.8 mil.

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Pittsburgh Tops Dallas, 21-17, for NFL Crown



Bradshaw Throws 64-Yard TD Pass

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The poised and powerful Pittsburgh Steelers, playing no-frills football, surged to their second straight Super Bowl championship today breaking loose for 14 points in the final period to defeat the Dallas Cowboys, 21-17, in the NFL's title game.

After a safety pulled Pittsburgh to within a point, Roy Gerela, who earlier blew two field-goal attempts, connected on a pair of field goals in a 2-minute, 4-second span of the last quarter to ignite the Steelers to victory.

A 64-yard touchdown pass from Terry Bradshaw to Lynn Swann with just 3:03 remaining put Pittsburgh in front 21-10 and provided the margin of victory. Bradshaw was injured on the play and left the game.

Dallas, which led most of the way, fought back valiantly, pulling to within four points on Roger Staubach's 34-yard touchdown pass to rookie Percy Foreman with 1:48 remaining. But the Steelers defense rose up to clinch the victory. Glen Edwards intercepted Staubach's desperation pass in the end zone as time ran out.

Gerela, a Canadian who was picked up for the \$100 waiver price from Houston in 1971, hit a 36-yard field goal with 8:41 remaining to lift Pittsburgh to a 12-10 lead. He added a 19-yard shot after Mike Wagner intercepted a pass and returned it 19 yards to the Cowboys' seven.

The Steelers were frustrated time and again in the first three quarters as Gerela twice blew medium-range attempts. But the

break they were waiting for came with 11:28 to play.

With Dallas leading, 10-7, the Pittsburgh defense backed the Cowboys to their own 15. Rookie Mitch Kroppe's punt was blocked by Reggie Harrison and rocketed out of the end zone for a safety, cutting the lead to 10-8.

Pittsburgh took over after the ensuing free kick on the Dallas 45 and ground out 26 yards to the 19 before Gerela, booed as he entered the game on a four-and-one, put the Steelers ahead with his field goal.

Wagner's interception-returned to the Dallas seven seemed to set up a sure TD, but Franco Harris fumbled as he was about to go into the end zone and fell on the ball on the Dallas one. Gerela made it 15-10 with his second field goal, a 19-yarder, with 6:37 remaining.

Bradshaw then bombed down the middle to Swann, who set a Super Bowl reception record with 161 yards on four catches and was named the game's most valuable player. Swann had suffered a concussion in the Steelers' AFC championship victory over Oakland and it was not known if he would play in the Super Bowl until the middle of last week.

The Steelers thus became the seventh American Conference team in the last eight years to win the Super Bowl and snapped a personal seven-game losing streak against Dallas. The Steelers became the third team to win back-to-back titles, joining Green Bay and Miami, and coach Chuck Noll joined Vince Lombardi and Don Shula as the only two-time winning coaches.

Landry's Psychology

The Steelers, who beat Baltimore and Oakland to win the AFC title to qualify for the Super Bowl, finished 15-3 overall. Dallas, the first NFC wild-card team in the finals after stunning upsets over Minnesota and Los Angeles for the NFC title, ended 12-5.

The victory was worth \$15,000 each for the Steelers; each of the Cowboys received \$7,500. There was a total of \$135 million for both clubs.

The first half was a tense struggle and Dallas coach Tom Landry used a bit of psychology to emerge with a 10-7 lead.

With the Steelers in a fourth-and-third at the Dallas 19, Noll elected to have Gerela attempt a 37-yard field goal. Landry had his club call a time out just before Gerela set up to kick and Gerela missed on his attempt following the delay.

Dallas took advantage of a big break in the first period to take a 7-0 lead. After a razzle-dazzle start in which Preston Pearson took the opening kickoff and handed off to Tom Henderson for a 53-yard return, the longest in Super Bowl history, Pittsburgh's defense stopped Dallas.

The Steelers moved from their 17 to the Dallas 40 before being stopped and Pittsburgh went into punt formation. Bobby Walden bobbled a perfect snap from center and Warren Capone led a Cowboy onslaught that buried him at the Steelers' 29.

On the first play from scrimmage, Staubach fired to Drew Pearson standing across the field from right to left and he turned up the sideline into the end zone for the score.

The Steelers bounced back quickly, taking only five minutes to tie the score on an eight-play, 67-yard march. The key came on a second-and-five on the Dallas 48 when Bradshaw fired down the right sideline to Swann, who made a brilliant leaping reception over Mark Washington, who had perfect coverage. The pass was good for 32 yards to the Cowboys' 16 and, three plays later, Bradshaw faked into the line on a third-and-one, rolled to his right and hit reserve tight end Randy Grossman with a seven-yard touchdown pass.

But the Cowboys didn't fold, either. Taking over on their own 36, they marched to the Steelers' 14 before a penalty set them back to the 18. Frysch then broke the tie with his 30-yard field goal.

The Pittsburgh defense rose up to stop another Dallas charge when the Cowboys marched to the Pittsburgh 20 late in the half. But consecutive sacks by L. C. Greenwood and Dwight White sent Dallas back to the 45.

Hoppe's punt went out of bounds on the six and the Steelers erupted again with Swann making another spectacular reception.

Faced with a third-and-six on his own 10, Bradshaw lofted a long bomb uptfield. Swann, again well-covered, leaped into the air, juggled the ball and came down with it for a 53-yard gain. The Steelers moved to the 19 before Gerela's kick went awry.



Dallas quarterback Roger Staubach in role of scrambler.

Memorable Moments From Previous 9 Bowls

By Dave Anderson

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Only one of the Super Bowl games ever developed a sense of drama. It was the 1971 game between the Baltimore Colts and the Dallas Cowboys. The Colts, who were the defending champions, were leading 16-14 with 1:40 left in the game. The Cowboys, who were the underdogs, were trailing. The Colts' quarterback, Earl Morrall, was injured and the Colts' defense was shaky. The Cowboys' quarterback, Tom Landry, was confident and his team was determined to win. The game ended in a 16-13 victory for the Cowboys.

The Colts were mostly unknown and untested but not untested. Fred (The Hammer) Williamson, a cornerback who made more interceptions than tackles, spoke of how he intended to "break helmets" with his karate strength. But in the second half of the Packers' 35-10 victory, The Hammer was knocked unconscious by Donny Anderson's block. Lombardi later was asked why it had taken the Packers that long to level him. "It took him that long," Lombardi said, "to make a tackle."

And then Lombardi answered a question before it was asked. "Kansas City has a good team but it doesn't compare with some of the teams in the NFL," the coach said. "That's what you want me to say, isn't it? Well, I've said it."

No. 11—The Packers won again, 33-14, over the Oakland Raiders in Lombardi's last game as their coach. "We played the last 30 minutes for the old man," Jerry Kramer said. "We didn't want to let him down."

No. 12—Joe Namath predicted, "We're going to win Sunday, I guarantee you." And the Jets won. When the club owners met a few months later to shape the NFL under the merger agreement, the 10 AFL teams were joined by the Colts, the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Cleveland Browns in what is now the American Conference. But if the Jets had lost, the structure of both conferences probably would be a mixture of the two leagues.

No. 13—Implicated, unfairly as it developed, in a gambling scandal, Len Dawson played quarterback impressively for the Colts in a 27-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

No. 14—Jim O'Brien's 33-yard field goal with five seconds remaining provided the Colts with a 16-13 triumph over the Dallas Cowboys, and then O'Brien said, "I had this dream last week, this long field goal going through to end it all. But I didn't know it was the kicker." Purists criticized the six interceptions and three lost fumbles, but thrill-seekers loved them. So did the Colts, because they had some what erased their earlier embarrassment.

No. 15—Then President Richard Nixon suggested that the Dolphins use a "demon-and-in" pass from Bob Griese to Paul Warfield, but the Cowboys guarded their defense for it. "We

NBA Results

Friday's Games
Boston 108, Seattle 95 (Rising 22, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
New York 118, Philadelphia 110 (Covens 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Los Angeles 122, Houston 105 (Larson 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
San Antonio 120, Milwaukee 104 (Mullins 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Cleveland 110, Detroit 104 (Stevens 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Chicago 115, Minnesota 108 (Mullins 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Phoenix 105, Kansas City 90 (Haywood 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Portland 108, Sacramento 105 (Larson 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Golden State 105, New York 100 (Haywood 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
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Phoenix 105, Kansas City 100 (Haywood 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Portland 105, Sacramento 100 (Haywood 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Golden State 105, New York 100 (Haywood 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
San Diego 105, Philadelphia 100 (Haywood 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
Cleveland 105, Detroit 100 (Haywood 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1).
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